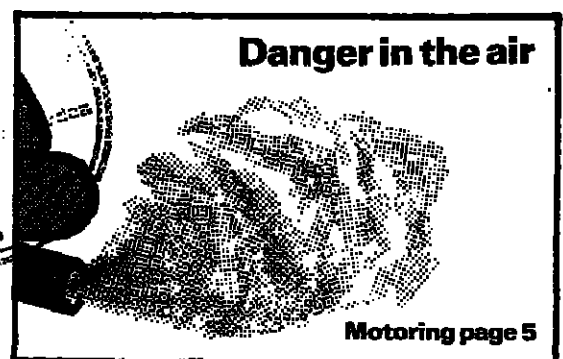




Break with SA! Page 4

THE JERUSALEM POST

Vol. LV, No. 16469 Wednesday, March 11, 1987 • Adar 10, 5747 • Rajah 12, 1407 NIS 0.80 (Eilat NIS 0.70)



Danger in the air

Motoring page 5

Prague jazz leaders placed on trial

PRAGUE (Reuters) — Five leaders of the Jazz Section, an independent cultural group that has defied a ban by Czechoslovakia's Communist authorities, went on trial yesterday charged with conducting illegal commercial activities. The defendants, two of whom have been in detention for more than five months, face up to eight years in jail. They were applauded and cheered by about 100 supporters packing the corridor outside the central Prague courtroom. Only close relatives, officials and three Western reporters were allowed into the court. The case is one of the most closely watched trials in Prague since the 1979 conviction of members of the Charter 77 human rights group for their campaigning on behalf of prisoners. Western diplomats expected the trial to provide

clues to the Czechoslovak Communist rulers' approach to independent cultural activities, now that a wind of social and economic reform is blowing from Moscow. However, the country's ageing leadership had been slow in responding to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms, and recent Writers' Union congresses in Prague did not appear to have been influenced by the more relaxed attitude in the Soviet Union. Two leaders of the Section, formed within the Musicians' Union in 1971 to promote jazz, were excluded from the trial at the last minute on health grounds and are to be tried later. The indictment accused the defendants of disregarding the formal dissolution of the Musicians' Union on October 22, 1984, and continuing to

publish books and articles for profit. The union was closed down after failing to curb the Jazz Section's activities despite several warnings. The section is said to have 7,000 members. The authorities say the trial is not political, but purely concerned with economic crimes. The group's chairman, Karel Srp, 50, told the court 130 letters sent by the Section to various official bodies seeking legal instatement went unanswered. "Our decision to continue working was spontaneous and intuitive. We could not believe that [in the late 1980s] there could be someone who wanted to ban jazz music," he said. He said none of the Jazz Section members gained any material advantage from the group's operations. (E. Gersuny — Page 3)

U.S. officials regret going easy on Shamir

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
WASHINGTON. — President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and Secretary of Defence Weinberger clearly blundered by not seriously raising the Pollard spy scandal directly with Prime Minister Shamir during his visit to Washington last month, administration officials said yesterday. They thus acknowledged that they were themselves partly responsible for the current crisis in U.S.-Israel relations. At the same time, the chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, Morris Abram, issued a statement defending Pollard's life sentence as just and complaining about the promotions given to some of the Israeli operatives who were involved in the affair, but avoiding any direct criticism of the Israel government. Members of the President's Con-

ference are scheduled to fly to Israel next week to meet with the top leadership in Jerusalem. Privately, they are expected to complain bitterly of Israel's behaviour throughout the Pollard affair. American Jewish leaders have said they were having a very hard time defending the Israeli government right now. Administration officials said that Shamir had apparently misunderstood this high-level U.S. silence. According to the officials, the prime minister probably concluded that the American decision to avoid the issue during his three days of talks in Washington signalled a U.S. willingness to resolve the problems quietly. "We should have pressed the matter more forcefully," one administration official said. "We made a mistake." U.S. officials said that Shamir, while privately made aware by Washington of the seriousness of the Pollard case in recent months, had actually been informed by the Amer-

icans on the eve of his arrival in Washington that the affair would not be allowed to become the focus of discussions with the top administration leadership. "Shamir misread our intentions," another American official said. "The president personally should have told him in no uncertain terms how reckless and stupid Israel had been in running Pollard." During several interviews with Israeli journalists in Washington after his official talks at the White House, the State Department and the Pentagon, Shamir went out of his way to insist that the Pollard affair never even came up for discussion. It was the press, he argued, that was blowing up this affair out of all proportion. Abram, meanwhile, defended the harsh sentence imposed on Pollard. "The espionage activity for which Jonathan Pollard was justly sentenced was a serious crime and should

(Continued on Back Page)



Mounted policemen go into action against thousands of university students in Tel Aviv yesterday during a demonstration to protest the rise in tuition fees. Story on Page 4. (Andre Bruttman)

Nakash case

More calls for Sharir to resign

By MENACHEM SHALEV
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Yesterday's High Court decision on the William Nakash extradition case spurred renewed calls for the resignation of Justice Minister Avraham Sharir and rekindled the public campaign against Nakash's extradition. Sharir, who was sharply rebuked in the court judgement overruling his December 4 decision not to extradite Nakash to France, said that he would adhere to the court's decision "with precision." Sharir heard of the court's decision while touring settlements on the West Bank, where local leaders urged him to once again refuse to extradite Nakash. Sharir said that he would "consult with experts in Israel and abroad" before making a new decision. Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar read out the gist of the court's decision yesterday morning to a tense courtroom packed with Nakash supporters, journalists and petitioners (see story on page 4). MK Eliezer Granot (Mapam), one of the petitioners against Sharir, said after the judgement was rendered that "Sharir obviously lacks the qualifications to be justice minister." MK David Libai (Labour) stated that "every additional day that Sharir serves as a minister is a disgrace to the government and a failure for the legal system in Israel."

But well-placed sources said last night that, ironically, the Nakash judgement might keep Sharir at the Justice Ministry longer than originally foreseen. Sharir, they said, had repeatedly asked Prime Minister Shamir in the past few weeks to relieve him of the justice portfolio. Yesterday's decision might well persuade Sharir to stay on, so as not to appear to have bowed to the criticism of the court and his political adversaries. The Nakash case, which has been the source of heated public controversy for over six months, will probably find its way back to the High Court again. Both sides said (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Triumvir now faces tough opposition

The five members of the Knesset's Foreign and Defence Affairs subcommittee on the intelligence services are girding their loins for tomorrow's battle, when they begin probing the Pollard affair. But the leaders of the Likud and Labour, Prime Minister Shamir and Foreign Minister Peres, appeared to be only marginally perturbed. This mood reflects their assessment that, however cloudy the skies may appear at present, the storm will soon pass and without major internal political strain or crises — as long as the "forum of the three prime ministers" (Shamir and former premiers Peres and Rabin) stick together. They aim to ride it out insofar as their own roles and responsibilities are concerned. An apt expression of this state of mind was provided yesterday by Shamir when he flatly denied any Israeli government involvement in the affair and, hence, any responsibility for the fate of the jailed Pollards. In that he was

ANALYSIS Benny Morris

echoing a similar denial of responsibility by Peres last week. The Peres-Rabin-Shamir assessment is based on a number of legal and political calculations. The Knesset intelligence subcommittee can "summon" and "demand" all it wants but the government is under no compulsion to oblige — as long as the Knesset plenum does not formally empower the subcommittee, or any other collection of MKs, to become a "parliamentary committee of investigation." Having sounded out their stalwarts, the party leaders have concluded that while many MKs, cutting across party lines, may be chafing at the bit, their rebelliousness will not crystallize into any motion in the (Continued on Back Page)

Shamir: Pollard affair not a state problem

By HAIM SHAPIRO and DVORAH GETZLER
Prime Minister Shamir yesterday formally and definitively washed his hands of the Pollard affair. In answer to a question from a student at the Rogozin High School in Migdal Ha'emek, Shamir said: "The State of Israel did not hire him and did not assign him his espionage mission." But Shamir also indicated that he agreed to the Knesset subcommittee probing the affair. Foreign Minister Peres also indicated last night that he did not object to a probe by the Knesset subcommittee, Israel TV reported. The inner cabinet will discuss the Pollard affair today with ministers Ezer Weizman and Haim Bar-Lev expected to demand some sort of investigation of the affair. Referring to the question of re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Banks told to refuse HU loans

By BERNARD JOSEPHS
Jerusalem Post Reporter
The crisis-hit Hebrew University suffered another serious blow yesterday when the Bank of Israel ordered the commercial banks to refuse it any additional loans. "This could put us in serious difficulties in the next month or so," said Prof. Amnon Pazy, president of the Jerusalem-based institution, which has been battling against bankruptcy for the past eight months. The Bank of Israel's instruction to the banks came after Hebrew University officials and the Planning and Budget Committee (PGC) of the Council of Higher Education failed to agree on its operating budget for the current year. Despite a \$10 million cutback and emergency measures which included the firing of dozens of employees, the university still expects the budget to leave it with a debt of around \$12m. This is in addition to its accumulated deficit of \$64m. Said Pazy: "The situation is that the PGC insists that we balance our budget for the year. Unless we can achieve this, the PGC will not approve any application for loans. As we have so far failed to reach agreement, the Bank of Israel has prevented the commercial banks from providing us with new funds — although the loans we already have are not affected." Pazy said that the effects of the ban would not be felt immediately. But he added: "If by the middle of April we have not come to an arrangement, we might find ourselves in trouble. Until then I don't think we will need any new loans."

The president warned that he could not make the cuts needed to balance the budget "without closing down half the university. There really is nowhere left to cut from," he went on. "We have long-term plans for more economies but there is nothing we can do immediately to reduce spending."

Golan funeral turns into pro-Syria demo

By DAVID RUDGE
Jerusalem Post Reporter
BUK'ATA, Golan Heights. — "This land belongs to Syria, and it will be Syrian again," declared a local Druse at the funeral here yesterday of a woman who was hit by a police bullet on Sunday. "We fought the Turks and we fought the French, as we have fought all occupiers," another Druse shouted during the funeral of Farhat Ghali. The 50-year-old mother of four was hit in the head by a ricocheting bullet in Sunday's riots. Police and Border Police had fired tear-gas canisters and warning shots in attempts to control the pro-Syrian demonstrators. She was taken to Rambam Hospital in Haifa, where she died of her wounds. Her coffin was placed in the village square and draped in the Syrian colours. Thousands of mourners from the four Golan Druse villages attended the funeral, despite the snow squalls and bitter cold. Scores of police and Border Police lined the road leading to the village

but made no attempt to interfere in the service. The funeral was turned into a pro-Syrian demonstration. Activists blamed the police for the recent disturbances in the village and accused the authorities of adopting an "iron-fist" policy. They said that a growing number of Golan Druse refused to recognize the Israeli annexation of the region. The crowd was also addressed by Rakah MK Tewfik Zayyad, who is also mayor of Nazareth. Police have appointed a senior officer, Sgan Nitzav Ramon Rahav, to investigate the shooting. The chairman of the Katzrin Municipal Council, Sammy Bar Lev yesterday sent a condolence cable to the chairman of the Buk'ata local council. Many of the Buk'ata villagers work in Katzrin. Syria last night drew UN attention to what it called "mounting Israeli terrorist tactics against people in the occupied Golan Heights," the official Syrian news agency Sana reported from Damascus.

No reduction of IDF deployment in Golan

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Defence Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The IDF will retain its present deployment on the Golan and possibly improve defences there even though army intelligence has predicted a decline in tension with the Syrian army. This emerged at an IDF briefing yesterday to some 800 reserve offi-

cers from the rank of aluf mishne (colonel) and up. At the meeting at Beit Habayal here, Chief of Military Intelligence Aluf Amnon Shabak predicted tensions would decline because of the Syrian army's retrenchment. Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin who spoke at the end of the three-

and-a-half hour briefing reminded his listeners however, that army intelligence had made similarly soothing predictions before the 1967 Six Day War and the 1973 Yom Kippur War. Accordingly, he stressed, there would be no reduction in the IDF's deployed strength facing the Syrian army to prevent any mistakes being made.

Anti-missile vigil outside Cruise base in UK

No end in sight at Greenham Common

By DAVID HOROVITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
GREENHAM COMMON, Berkshire. — A week after Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced his zero option proposal for intermedi-

ate nuclear forces, it is business as usual outside the barbed-wire perimeter fence of RAF Greenham Common. A group of six or seven women in thick coats, gloves, woolly hats and Wellington boots, keeps a lonely vigil around a small wood fire, one eye on the kettle, the other on the approach road to the base. "Cruise is out on Salisbury Plain today, on maneuvers," Sara explains, in a strong Irish brogue. She speaks of the missiles as though they are animate and familiar enemies. "Could be back any minute, though they usually return late at night." The women's sit-in at the gates of Greenham base has gone on now for more than three-and-a-half years. Gorbachev's proposals notwithstanding, the women are not optimistic about the chances of the imminent withdrawal of the 96 Cruise missiles, housed in huge green and brown-roofed hangars at Greenham. "There's apathy everywhere," says Sara. "Apathy allowed these missiles in, and it's apathy that lets them stay. People just don't seem to care that these weapons of

genocide are being trundled around and tested in their midst." "Gorbachev's proposals are good, of course," says Beth, a northerner who has been outside Greenham for three years. "But who knows whether they'll come to anything. I don't think the end is in sight. Anyway," she adds determinedly, "we won't budge from here until we see the last Cruise missiles going out the gates." The women are initially wary of visitors, particularly men, tired of the insane questions by the endless flow of passers-by. The contingent at the main gate comprises women only, although men have joined the groups at the base's three other entrances. "Things tend to go wrong with men around," says Sara. "We feel stronger when it's just women." The group soon opens up, however, offering tea and a tree-trunk seat by the fire. They know that theirs is only a small protest, but they believe it is significant. They speak with pride of the 200 policemen deployed every time the missiles are taken in (Continued on Page 4)

Welcome
HADASSAH

Ben-Yehuda Mall
SPECIAL PURIM SHOPPING EVENING
Wednesday and Thursday,
8 a.m. — 11 p.m.

MRT Army-Navy surplus • 13 Ben-Yehuda
WETA Jewelry & Gifts • 17 Ben-Yehuda
idit Jewelry & Crafts • 16 Ben-Yehuda

Welcome. Hadassah 75TH Diamond Jubilee Participants

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Bank Leumi welcomes Hadassah delegates and wishes you all a pleasant stay in Israel. And, during your visit, stop by the Bank Leumi Tourist Center nearest you to open up a free Foreign Currency Account.

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The weather at major Swissair destinations

	10.3.87	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	-5	2	7	Clear
BRUSSELS	-3	2	7	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	13	18	24	Clear
CHICAGO	-10	-14	-1	Clear
COPENHAGEN	-4	-11	3	Clear
FRANKFURT	-2	1	4	Clear
GENEVA	-1	2	5	Clear
HELSINKI	-8	-11	-5	Clear
HONG KONG	22	22	29	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	14	14	21	Clear
LEON	18	18	26	Cloudy
LONDON	1	1	4	Clear
MADRID	8	8	16	Clear
MONTREAL	-12	-17	-7	Cloudy
NEW YORK	-5	-11	3	Clear
PARIS	-1	1	4	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	21	19	26	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	19	16	22	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-11	-12	-10	Clear
TOKYO	2	2	9	Clear
TORONTO	-16	-21	-11	Cloudy
VIENNA	8	8	16	Clear
ZURICH	-3	-7	2	Clear

*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy, warmer.

	Yesterday's	Today's	Max	Min
Jerusalem	15	15	18	12
Golan	15	15	18	12
Safed	15	15	18	12
Haifa Port	15	15	18	12
Tiberias	15	15	18	12
Nazareth	15	15	18	12
Afula	15	15	18	12
Shimon	15	15	18	12
Tel Aviv	15	15	18	12
B-G Airport	15	15	18	12
Jericho	15	15	18	12
Gaza	15	15	18	12
Beersheba	15	15	18	12
Eilat	15	15	18	12

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Speaker of the Knesset Shlomo Hillel yesterday received at the Knesset H.E. Alberto Felipe Dumont, the Argentinian ambassador, and H.E. Alfredo Villarreal Barja, the Bolivian ambassador on the termination of their office.

ARRIVALS

For the National Orientation Tour to Israel of JNF Canada: Yehoshua Bar-Am, Minerva Cohen, Michael and Mary Cohen, Alvin and Mitzel Dickstein, Ervin and Sylvia Epstein, Israel and Sarah Friedman, Alvin Goldstein, Michael Goldstein, Frank Levitt, Garson and Sylvia Lecker, Sam Levy, Michael Librowitz, Dina Malzman, Elliot and Helen Marshall, Monty Mazin, Harvey and Alma Rosen, Richard Rothberg, Philip and Ruth Simon, David and Luba Smolchowitz.

Pollard appeal draws response

An ad calling for funds and letters of support for Ann and Jonathan Pollard was answered by dozens of citizens yesterday, within hours of its appearance in *Ha'aretz*. The ad was placed by "Citizens for Pollard," an independent group of seven from the Tel Aviv area. "This group belongs to the generation of 1948," one of the members, Yehoshua Gilboa, told Israel Television last night. "We were brought up never to leave either wounded or the dead behind on the battlefield." The group said that donations for the Pollards could be sent to Bank Leumi's Lev Dizengoff branch, account 274422-40, or Bank Hapoalim's Lev Dizengoff branch, account 383100. See Readers Letters on the back page, for number of the bank account in the U.S. where donations for the Pollards can be deposited.

Chief rabbis ask donations to go to Jewish underground

The two chief rabbis have called for traditional Purim donations to be earmarked for the remaining Jewish underground members who are still in prison. Collection boxes carrying photos of one of the prisoners' children and the words "Daddy hasn't been home for three years," have been sent to all synagogues in Israel, and many in the U.S.

March 11, 1987
Adar 10, 5747

We are overwhelmed by the great interest shown by all our friends in Israel. We are sorry that even Binyanei Ha'uma could not accommodate all of you. Please join us at our Purim parade.

The Hadassah Family

World ORT Union and ORT Israel
Congratulate
HADASSAH
on its 75th Anniversary

HOME NEWS

Witness tells of German 'sport' at death camp

BY ERNIE MEYER

Jerusalem Post Reporter
"Death did not come easily at Treblinka," survivor-witness Yehiel Rajzman said yesterday morning, as he began his second day of testimony in the Demjanjuk war crimes trial.

Under questioning by State Attorney Yona Blatman, he described how the Germans would sometimes allow themselves a bit of sport. When they knew that no new transports of Jews were due for several days, they would pack the gas chambers with victims, but not pump in carbon monoxide from the diesel engine serviced by Ivan the Terrible.

The victims would slowly use the oxygen in the chambers and in their desperate struggle for air would hasten each other's death. When the chambers were opened after 48 hours, Rajzman said, the Jewish slave workers found a congealed, black mass of corpses.

In winter, Rajzman said, the SS men and Ukrainian guards would pick dozens of young women to stand naked in front of the gas chambers. The victims would embrace each other for warmth as their tormentors looked on before driving them in the chambers.

Sometimes, while the gas chambers were in operation, the prisoners charged with carrying away the corpses were forced to sing. On one

occasion, Rajzman overheard an SS man say to another: "Die Scheisse muss schnell wegkommen" (That shit has to be moved in a hurry). "We had to carry the corpses to the burial pit faster than they could kill," Rajzman said.

Much of the time during his 11 months at the camp Rajzman worked as a "dentist," extracting gold teeth from the mouths of corpses. His foreman and fellow prisoner, Dr. Zimmerman, kept the key to a large box containing the money, valuables and gold found on the prisoners.

One SS man, Rajzman said, often demanded jewelry from Zimmerman for his private "museum of beautiful things," as the SS man put it.

Other SS men would take valuables in return for bread, which came wrapped in old newspapers. "That's how we got news of the war," the witness said.

Rajzman also revealed that in August 2, 1943, revolt had originally been planned for May, but was postponed at the last minute. He said he was among the last to leave the camp during the revolt, shouting: "Jews you're free, run."

He said that 20 men reached a small wood some distance from the camp and then split into two groups. The pursuing Germans and Ukrainians finished off one group and

DEM JANJUK ON TRIAL

withdrew, not suspecting that the small wood contained more escapees.

He decided to break away from the second group and make his way alone, he said, describing how some Polish farmers were ready to betray him to the Germans, while others risked their lives to help him.

At one farmstead, where he was sheltered and fed, there was a young child. "I took the baby in my arms," he said. "I hadn't seen a living baby for almost a year." The farmer's wife gave him her husband's last shirt before sending him on his way.

He finally reached a small town near Warsaw and knocked at the door of a house belonging to a Christian friend. The friend at first took him for a beggar and offered him some coins. Then he realized who he was and cried: "You're alive." He promised to save his life and did.

Rajzman took part in the abortive Polish revolt against the Germans in August, 1944 and stayed in a bunker until the Russians finally liberated Warsaw in January, 1945.

Rajzman recorded his experiences at Treblinka, a poet named Bonza edited his Yiddish memoirs for him. "Ivan the Terrible was my main subject and I saw that devil in front of me constantly," the witness said. Describing Ivan, he said the Ukrainian was about 25, tall, big, strong as a horse, with short-cropped hair and protruding ears.

(Continued on Page 9)

Angry MK Namir attacks her party

By DVORAH GETZLER

Post Knesset Reporter
Alignment MK Ora Namir launched an unprecedented attack on her party yesterday for "leading the struggle against the workers."

Namir was furious that legislation to lower employers' payments to the National Insurance Institute is to be sent for discussion not to the Labour and Social Affairs Committee of the Knesset, which she heads, but to the Finance Committee, where the Likud has a majority.

According to Namir, Labour is robbing itself of any possibility of gaining working class votes because it is betraying the workers. It is also betraying the NII, a "Labour creation," by lending a hand to its ever-increasing dependence on the government.

The NII, she said, receives 48 per cent of its budget from the government today.

Where in the world, she asked, do employees pay more in national insurance contributions than do the employers?

She was furious that in a discussion yesterday in the House Committee, coalition chairman and Labour whip Rafi Eidi urged that the legislation go to the Finance Committee.

Labour sources later said that Namir had been in a minority of three when the matter was discussed in Labour some weeks ago. Referral of the bill to the Finance Committee was part of a deal over the budget by which the United Kibbutz Movement received government help in rescheduling its debts.

Eidi, the sources said, had subsequently lobbied with Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, but Nissim had insisted that the bill was part of the budget's provisions designed to ensure the stability of the economy, and thus belonged in the Finance Committee.

Namir told *The Jerusalem Post* that she would have been less concerned had the bill's provisions applied only to productive sectors. "But they apply to all employers, including rich lawyers who don't need our help."

Namir, an MK since the 8th Knesset, said no other government had treated the Knesset as contemptuously as this one. The government's massive coalition majority was a disaster for the Knesset, she added.

LOTTO. - The winning numbers in yesterday's national lottery draw were 5, 8, 13, 17, 22 and 35. The additional number was 34.



Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek pins a brooch on Judith Epstein, former national president of Hadassah, at the gala opening of Hadassah's diamond jubilee mission to Israel at Binyanei Ha'uma last night. President Chaim Herzog, who spoke on the theme of the centrality of Israel and the mutual responsibility between Israel and the Diaspora, which both sides would ignore at their peril, called on all concerned in the Jonathan Pollard affair to "keep a sense of proportion." Herzog expressed confidence that the friendship between Israel and the U.S. was strong enough to withstand the affair's reverberations. (Text: Arye Rubinstein, photo: Rahamim Israeli)

Edri scores Shamir on House discipline

By DVORAH GETZLER

Coalition chairman Rafi Eidi yesterday served notice on Premier Shamir that he must establish order in the coalition and ensure voting discipline in the Knesset.

Eidi told Shamir that he could no longer take responsibility for the way coalition MKs voted in the plenum after Monday's vote on a no-confidence motion on the rabbinical court judges in which Shas and Agudat Yisrael voted against the government, and yesterday's no-confidence vote on the Pollard affair, in which Shinui's Mordechai Virshubski followed suit.

There were only eight Likud and 21 Alignment MKs in the plenum when the vote was taken yesterday.

Edri told Shamir, Haim Ramon (Labour) abstained.

On Monday, Edri informed Shamir that he must use all his influence to keep the coalition together.

But, said sources close to Edri, Shamir had done nothing because he simply lacked the influence to deliver the votes and ensure the honouring of coalition obligations.

If Edri stands by his threat, he will, for example, also cease to carry out coalition duties such as ensuring that legislation is steered to the committees where its easy passage is guaranteed. Episodes such as yesterday's clash with Ora Namir (see related story) would then presumably not occur.

SHARIR

(Continued from Page One)

yesterday that they would petition against any decision by Sharir.

The Committee for William Nakash lost no time yesterday, and in the afternoon was already demonstrating in front of the Knesset in support of Sharir with placards urging the justice minister not to "pay attention to what the left is shouting."

Nakash's wife, Rina, and his attorney, Roland Roth, put on a brave face yesterday after the announcement of the court's decision. Rina Nakash said that although she was "a little sad," she was confident that the "mass of new evidence" would persuade Sharir to decide in favour of her husband.

A separate storm erupted yesterday after petitioner Shulamit Aloni (Citizens Rights Movement) lashed out at Justice Menachem Elon, who had dissented from Shamir's majority opinion. Aloni said that "judges who sit on the Supreme Court in the religious 'slot' forget that they are no longer representatives of rabbis and of religious functionaries."

MK Haim Cruckman said in response that Aloni's remarks were "racist" and had "anti-Semitic overtones." The National Religious Party's Young Guard said that Aloni was motivated by "anti-religious venom."

Finance Minister Moshe Nissim, who in his previous capacity as justice minister initiated the proceedings for Nakash's extradition, said: "Nakash should be extradited and I am glad that the High Court supported my position in the matter."

MK Mordechai Virshubski (Shinui), another petitioner, said that the justice minister had received a "slap in the face" from the court. MK Dedi Zucker (CRM) said that Sharir had suffered a harsh blow.

Attorney Avraham Gal, who represented the petitioning MKs, said that "all the people in Israel should rejoice on this great day for the rule of law." He said that the High Court had once again proved that it was "the last fortress protecting the rule of law."

'The guilty must go'

IN PERSON

BENNY MORRIS



Elihu Ben-Elissar (David Rubinger)

Likud MK Elihu Ben-Elissar, believes that if any government minister was involved in the Pollard affair, "he should quit (the cabinet) like a rocket. But I cannot imagine," he adds, "that any minister would have approved the operation."

He doesn't believe that the affair will turn into a major coalition crisis, "because all the ministers (Prime Minister Shamir, Foreign Minister Peres, Defence Minister Rabin and Minister-without-Portfolio Moshe Arens) are involved in it to the same extent."

But he demands investigation and punishment of those responsible. "It is unthinkable that those who are guilty should continue in the public service, and this includes military and government-owned bodies." He declines to name names but seems to be referring to Rafi Eitan, the former head of the Lehem (the Scientific Liaison Bureau), who recruited and ran American spy Jonathan Pollard, and is now chairman of Israel Chemicals, and Air Force Aluf Mishne Aviem Sella, who was Pollard's first controller in Washington and was recently promoted to command the Tel Nof air base.

Such an outcome would "demonstrate to the U.S. the seriousness of Israel's intent" to call those responsible to account, says Ben-Elissar. He believes that this could go a long way towards rectifying relations with the U.S., which he believes have been damaged - "and still more damage is in store" - because of the affair.

"But," he quickly adds, "I am more concerned about having an investigation and meeting out punishment mainly for Israel's sake. In our own interest, not that of the U.S., I don't want to see a situation in which some alibi decides to launch a military operation on his own initiative. And this is exactly what happened here."

What happened here, he says, "and I am basing myself on Pollard's testimony and depositions in

a committee of sages, experts in intelligence, and ask them to make a recommendation in this connection. A professional eye, or eyes, would never have allowed the Pollard operation to bloom," he says.

Ben-Elissar is critical of Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee chairman Abba Eban's handling of the affair this week. "He exaggerated the matter. He personalized the demand for an investigation," says Ben-Elissar, implying that this had unnecessarily antagonized Shamir. Ben-Elissar says that the cabinet ministers "cooperated fully" with the sub-committee over the question of arms sales to Iran and could have done so in the Pollard case as well.

As it is, Ben-Elissar anticipates "a measure of cooperation by the government, but there will be acrimony." Ben-Elissar says that he advised Eban to get the intelligence sub-committee to probe the matter and summon the officials involved to brief the MKs. "I didn't intend that the matter should be politicized. We don't have the powers of the (U.S.) Senate. A minister can prevent officials from appearing before the sub-committee." He doesn't believe that the Knesset plenum will take the extraordinary step of turning the intelligence sub-committee into a parliamentary committee of investigation.

Ben-Elissar believes that the sub-committee's "probe" will go some way towards mollifying the Americans. "American officials may continue to speak civilly and politely to their Israeli counterparts and they may refrain from berating us daily over the damage we have done to Israeli-U.S. relations. But don't let this deceive you. They are telling us something without necessarily putting it into words. There is real anger there. We were caught with our pants down in bed with their wife," he says.

Gentle reception at Aids clinic

By JOANNA YERIEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The young man and woman had their arms around each other. Her head was on his shoulder. And they were visibly worried.

"Yes, we've come here to be tested; to see if we have Aids antibodies. But we're not sure that we really want to know the answer."

The clinic is one of Israel's seven hospital centres that test individuals for Aids. It was the first day after Israel TV ran its programme on Aids, and the clinic was under unusual pressure.

"What, another one?" asked the nurse as one woman appeared close to closing hours. "We certainly didn't have a shortage of patients today."

The clinic, open for only three hours a week, is used to having only four or five patients, almost all men, coming for checks. But this Tuesday,

a large number of men and women were waiting in line.

The doctors were very patient and sympathetic. It is, after all, not easy to confess to previous "indiscretions" on one's part - or worse, on the part of one's sexual partner.

One woman found herself in a dilemma when asked to give her name and identity card number. "Is that really necessary?" she asked the doctor.

No, he told her - you can invent a name if you want, but you will have to use that same name next week, when you come back to our clinic to get the test results.

No results are given over the phone, which means a trip to the clinic - and the possibility of being recognized by a friend or neighbour (or sexual partner). In a small country, the dangers implicit in the lack of secrecy are obvious - no one wants

any one else to think he or she may be carrying the disease.

"What's your reason for thinking you may be infected?" asked the doctor. Again, a difficult question to answer to a stranger. "I'm afraid... suspicious... that my husband may be bisexual," the woman answered.

"Are you sure?"

"No, I just feel that he may be."

"How long have you been married? How many children do you have? How old are they? Where do you live?"

All perfectly natural questions, phrased gently. But for the sake of anonymity, preferably, not answered. "Do you think I should have come to be tested?" asked the woman.

"Yes, indeed," the doctor replied.

"And what if I'm positive?"

"We'll deal with that next week, when you come back to get the results."

Mormon university inaugurated

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Brigham Young University this week began using its impressive new campus on Mt. Scopus without ceremony or fanfare. The BYU building on the slopes of the mountain south of the Hebrew University has engendered considerable opposition in Jewish Orthodox circles because the Mormon Church, which sponsors the university, is known for its missionary activity. The university administration has undertaken not to permit any missionary work from the campus, but it has not yet agreed to a final draft of a formal statement to this effect demanded by an interministerial committee.

In an announcement yesterday, the university said that 70 American students had moved into the new campus from their former living quarters at Kibbutz Ramat Rachel. The move was taken, the announcement said, after living quarters had been completed and the necessary permits obtained. The BYU administration hopes the entire complex will be completed by September.

Women jailed for armed robbery

TEL AVIV (Itim). - Two women who tried to break into the flat of an elderly Tel Aviv woman and rob her at gunpoint of her gold jewelry were yesterday given jail sentences in the Tel Aviv District Court.

Galit Mizrahi, 22, of Tel Aviv and Hana Edri, 26, of Pardes Hanna were found guilty of having joined Danny Schwartzman in the armed robbery attempt last September. The victim's cries forced them to flee, however. Mizrahi was given four-and-a-half years and Edri, four years.

Intensive care unit for brain surgery

An intensive-care neurosurgical unit was dedicated yesterday at Hadassah Hospital in Ein Kerem in the name of Shlomo Argov, the former ambassador to Britain.

Argov was shot and seriously wounded in the head by terrorists in London in 1982. He was operated on at Hadassah Hospital and is currently at the rehabilitation centre on Mt. Scopus. (Itim)

The unveiling of the tombstone of our dear mother and grandmother

IDA PIPER ל"י

will take place tomorrow, Thursday, March 12, at 2:00 p.m., at Kiryat Shaul Cemetery, Tel Aviv.

Lombi and Max Landau

Dolly and Yona Faitelson

Grandchildren and great-grandchildren

One year after the passing of our beloved

ABRAHAM SANDLER ל"י

first Betar Commander in South Africa

we shall conduct a graveside memorial service on Friday,

March 13, 1987 at 11 a.m. at Kiryat Shaul cemetery.

The Family: Josephine Sandler

Reuel, Lee Ann

and granddaughter Abigail Sandler

Rebel chief steps down

U.S. supporters of Contras stunned by resignation

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — Nicaraguan rebel leader Arturo Cruz's decision to resign on Monday is a potentially crippling blow to both rebel cooperation and long-term U.S. military aid, according to congressmen and rebel officials.

Cruz announced in Costa Rica that he was resigning from the three-member directorate of the United Nicaraguan Opposition (UNO), the rebel umbrella group.

He said his effort to bring more Nicaraguan opposition groups into the rebel movement and to place its forces under civilian control "has been exhausted."

Cruz — a former banker and one-time ambassador to Washington for Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government — has been regarded as a moderate leader who commands the broadest support in the U.S. Congress.

In Washington, opposition Democrats said his resignation would bolster their drive to cut off U.S. military aid to the rebels, although they said it would not stop the release of \$40 million in the next few months.

Sen. Christopher Dodd, a leading opponent of U.S. aid to the so-called Contra rebels, said Cruz's resignation would increase opposition from congressmen whose support depends on democratic reform of the rebel movement.

"Arturo Cruz has just discovered what many of us discovered a long time ago — that the Contra movement's not a democratic movement," Dodd, a Connecticut Democrat, said.

The resignation came only two days before a vote in the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives for a 180-day moratorium on \$40m. in military and other aid, part of a \$100m. Contra aid package that Congress last autumn approved for this year.

A White House spokesman told reporters the administration regretted Cruz's resignation, but he sought to minimize the effects of the departure.

"He resigned, but reform can't be dependent on any one man," he said. "We must continue our support as the freedom fighters begin to show real progress in terms of territory controlled and military operations."

In Miami, shocked rebel officials said Cruz's departure would deepen the crisis in their ranks.

"With Cruz gone, some people in Washington will accuse us once again of being undemocratic," a senior rebel official said.

One source said Cruz had grown frustrated with the resistance of military commanders to his efforts to bring the guerrilla war under greater control of UNO's civilian leaders.

Battle prevents food from reaching Shatilla

BEIRUT (Reuters). — Shooting blocked a Saudi-sponsored relief convoy which was trying to reach the besieged Shatilla Palestinian refugee camp in Beirut yesterday, a Palestinian spokesman said.

He also said three refugees were wounded when Shi'ite Amal militiamen fired on four trucks carrying the donated supplies.

An Amal source denied that the militia had opened fire.

The Syrians have not taken control of the beleaguered Palestinian camps of Shatilla or Bourj al-Barajneh. Sniper and mortar fire erupted around Shatilla after over-

night camps fighting killed four people and injured seven.

Monday night's Amal-Palestinian fighting was some of the worst since the Syrians moved into West Beirut to halt battles between Amal and the Druse militia.

Also yesterday, Syrian troops released six of 15 students detained for questioning overnight after a raid on the campus of the American University in Beirut, witnesses said.

It was the Syrians' first raid on the 120-year-old, U.S.-funded university since Syrian troops deployed in West Beirut on February 22 to clamp down on militias.

U.S. court approves asylum for 'fearful aliens'

WASHINGTON (AP). — The U.S. Supreme Court ruled yesterday that the government should grant asylum to illegal aliens who have "a well-founded fear" they will be persecuted if forced to return to their homeland.

By a 6-3 vote, the justices rejected an appeal by President Reagan's administration in the case of a Nicaraguan woman living in Nevada who says the Sandinistas would persecute her if she goes back to her native country.

E. Germany wary of Soviet reform

By CATHERINE FIELD
EAST BERLIN. — East Germany's strictly controlled press has followed party lines and remained sceptical of calls from Moscow for change. The Soviet leader's speech to the Central Committee in January was merely summarized in the party newspaper *Neues Deutschland*. But on that day the normally plentiful supplies of *Pravda* at newspaper stands were sold out to those East Germans who, since talk of the reforms gathered momentum, have dug out their old Russian dictionaries and reactivated their knowledge of the language to get around their country's censorship of Moscow.

For the man-in-the-street, Mikhail Gorbachev is a sign of hope for a brighter future, with many comparing his appeal with that of John Kennedy in America during the 1960s.

But party leader Erich Honecker, a Brezhnev protégé, is unsure of the reforms, and as many officials doubt whether Gorbachev will succeed with his crusade for change, there is a policy of "wait and see."

In a recent speech to party officials, Honecker trumpeted the country's economic and social achievements. During the visit of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, there was no public reference to Gorbachev's reforms.

East Germans view with amazement news of what appears to be a broad, political opposition in Moscow, brought to them on television deliberately tuned into West German programmes.

The public rehabilitation of certain Russian writers has already brought about a resurfacing of internal complaint that the East German

regime is discriminating without good reason against many writers. That reaction is exactly what pains Honecker. East Germany is exposed to the West, with a strong orientation towards it — and has many potential dissidents.

Talk of democratization, excluded from the Eastern press, could easily start discussions officials fear could unleash tendencies within the population that would be difficult to control.

As one seasoned diplomatic observer put it: "To talk of democratization in Moscow to their population is one thing. Discuss that in East Germany where people have experienced democracy, and they know exactly what it means. That does nothing for Honecker's desire for stability."

(London Observer Service)

Singaporeans now told go forth and multiply

SINGAPORE (Reuters). — After two decades of hammering home the message "two is enough" the Singapore government has reversed its population policy and is telling people to go forth and multiply.

"Have three, and more if you can afford it," is the new commandment from on top. And to induce couples to do something in that direction, the government of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew is dangling financial and other inducements which it hopes they will find difficult to resist.

According to government statis-

tics, the average family size has fallen from slightly more than six children in the late 1950s to the present 1.5.

Announcing the new policy, First Deputy Minister Goh Chok Tong said it was not intended, as some had suggested, to ensure Chinese demographic and political dominance. It was aimed at all who were "underperforming" in reproductive terms, he said.

"We have to move from a two-child family to a three-child family for the sake of our future," he told

Singapore's 2.6 million population, of whom more than 70 per cent are Chinese.

Goh acknowledged that those who had themselves sterilized after having two children under the old stricture were not likely to be happy with the change of direction.

"I think for this group, the moment has passed," he said.

A Health Ministry spokeswoman said that since 1980 about 36,000 women have been sterilized and 2,700 men have undergone vasectomies.



Druse militiamen in the East Lebanese town of Sawfar toss snowballs at each other yesterday as the worst snowstorm of the year closed mountain roads and isolated many village. (Reuters telephoto)



Iranian ship bombed
BAHRAIN (Reuters). — Iraqi jets crippled an Iranian tanker and possibly hit two other vessels in a spate of attacks in the northern end of the Persian Gulf during the past three days, shipping sources in the region said yesterday.

Gulf sees Aids threat

KUWAIT (Reuters). — Persian Gulf countries will launch a joint media campaign on protective measures against the killer ailment Aids, a senior official said here yesterday.

The decision was taken at a meeting here of officials from the Gulf Cooperation Council, grouping Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Qatar.

Congolese boost for PLO
CAIRO (Reuters). — Congo agreed with Egypt yesterday that an international Middle East peace conference should be called and that the PLO should attend. A communiqué on the matter was to be signed later yesterday at the end of an official visit by Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Death for drugs

RIYADH (AP). — Saudi Arabia yesterday decreed the death penalty for convicted drug smugglers and public flogging for traffickers.

The decree was announced by Interior Minister Prince Nayef Bin Abdel-Aziz, based on a religious ruling by a panel of Ulema, or learned Moslem clergymen.

Nayef told Saudi reporters the new penalty will be both a "warning and a deterrent" to smugglers and traffickers.

PLO factions meeting, trying to mend fences

TUNIS (Reuters). — Factions of the PLO are involved in talks in Tunis and Algiers aimed at reconciling their differences, a PLO spokesman said yesterday.

Three Syrian-based groups, which have opposed PLO leader Yasser Arafat, were taking part in the talks to prepare for a session of the Palestine National Council, the PLO's parliament-in-exile.

Arafat's Fatah, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine

and the Palestinian Communist Party held a third day of talks in Tunis yesterday, the PLO spokesman said. Leader of the Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), George Habash, met Arafat's military deputy, Khalil al-Wazir, in Algiers Monday night, the spokesman added. All the groups are due to meet in Algiers this week to continue talks there, he said. Arafat arrived in Algiers last night.

Italy indicts Abu Nidal

ROME (Reuters). — An Italian investigating judge has ordered three Arabs, including terrorist leader Abu Nidal, to be tried for a December 1985 attack on Rome airport in which 16 people died, judicial sources said yesterday.

Only one of the three is in custody. He is 19-year-old Ibrahim Mahmood Khaled, sole survivor of a four-man team that carried out the bloody assault on the area around Israeli and U.S. airline check-in counters on December 27, 1985.

Khaled was captured after being seriously wounded in a gun battle

between the terrorists, El Al airline security men and Italian police.

Investigating Judge Rosario Priore accepted recommendations by Public Prosecutor Domenico Sica that Khaled, Abu Nidal and one of the leader's senior lieutenants, Rashid al-Hamieda, should be sent for trial for the massacre and related offences, the sources said.

Sica said the terrorists were based in Syria and had links with the Syrian Air Force Secret Service.

A date for the trial has yet to be set.

Saudi arms-dealer boasts of 'playing games' with U.S.

NEW YORK (AP). — Adnan Khashoggi, the Saudi businessman who helped finance the sale of arms to Iran, says he played "games with-in games" with U.S. officials, misleading them about the affair. *The New York Times* reported yesterday.

Paris apartment, said he concocted a story about a group of angry Canadian investors to get the U.S. government to reimburse him for a \$10 million contribution to an arms sale last May.

He also said he toyed with officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by telling them his financial

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Ex-governor George Babbitt in bid for presidency

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire (AP). — Former governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona yesterday entered the race for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination with a pledge to "never again trade anything of value for a hostage" even if it costs the lives of captive Americans.

Babbitt, 48, chose the state that holds the first presidential primary as the site for his entry into the race.

Ecuadorans digging for earthquake survivors

QUITO, Ecuador (AP). — Rescue workers searched a sea of brown mud in eastern Ecuador for survivors of giant mudslides that entombed villages, buried buses and killed hundreds of people after a series of earthquakes.

"I don't want to cause alarm, but the truth is that the destruction is on a grand scale," President Leon Febres Cordero told journalists yesterday after flying over the hardest hit areas.

Provincial officials said hundreds of people had been killed and thousands left homeless.

Fianna Fail leader becomes Irish premier

DUBLIN (AFP). — Charles Haughey, leader of Ireland's Fianna Fail Party, was elected prime minister by the Dail (parliament) yesterday. Haughey's party was victorious in the February 17 general elections after prime minister Garret Fitzgerald's coalition government fell last January.

One dies as bomb greets Shevardnadze in Laos

BANGKOK (Reuters). — A bomb killed one person and seriously wounded another outside a Soviet office in Vientiane, Laos on Monday during Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's visit there, diplomatic sources said here yesterday.

The powerful bomb went off near the Soviet information centre in central Vientiane and both casualties were Laotians, the sources told Reuters.

Supreme Court backs up Johannesburg newspaper

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — The nation's largest daily newspaper won a Supreme Court order yesterday preventing police from seizing its editions containing an advertisement for a "National Detainees Day."

Security police earlier had visited the offices of the afternoon English-language *Star* and had a pressroom confrontation with editor Harvey Tyson. The police had orders to seize any edition carrying the advertisement.

Honduran jets down mystery cargo plane

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras. — Honduran combat jets shot down a C-47 transport plane near El Salvador after it entered from Nicaragua and flew over Tegucigalpa, ignoring calls to identify itself, military authorities said yesterday.

A Honduran military spokesman said the plane was shot down by jets that caught up with it near Cucuyagua, located in Copan province 40 kilometres from El Salvador and 30 kilometres from Guatemala.

The spokesman did not mention any survivors and said investigators

were examining the wreckage to try to identify the plane.

He said that it entered Honduran territory over El Paraiso province, which serves as the base for the largest U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebel army, before flying over the southern part of the capital.

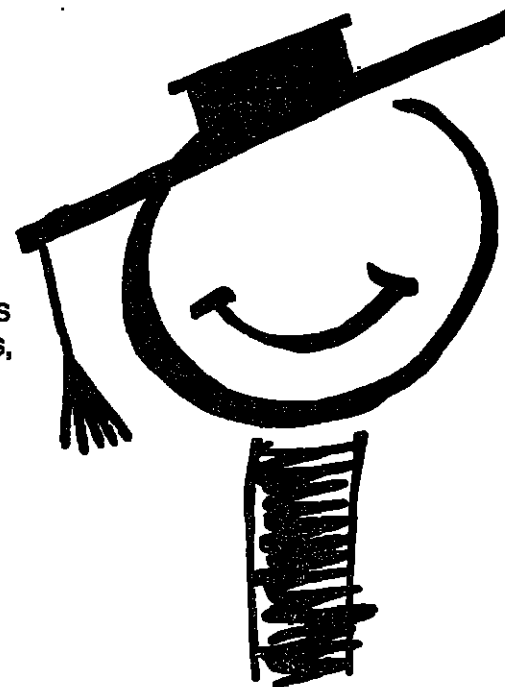
Sources in Washington suggested the plane might have been flying a drug-smuggling mission.

The Pentagon said no U.S. military aircraft were operating in the area. (Reuters, AP)

"DELEK" FOUNDATION

FOR SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

"DELEK" is today awarding scholarships and research grants to students of vocational schools, to students participating in the "PERACH" programme (tutor project), to universities and to research institutions in the amount of 310,000 New Shekels.



The scholarship and grant awarding ceremony will take place today, March 11, 1987 at 15.30 p.m., at the Bar-Ilan University, in the new Chemistry Building, C.M.T. Auditorium 10, in the presence of the Minister of Economy and Planning, Mr. Gad Ya'acoby, heads of institutions of higher education and public figures.

The "DELEK" Foundation for Science, Education and Culture was set up by "DELEK" in cooperation with the Government of Israel for the advancement of higher and vocational education.

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Nakash extradition case

High Court gives Sharir smart rap on the knuckles

By MENACHEM SHALEV

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Justice Minister Avraham Sharir came under harsh criticism yesterday in the High Court judgement which reversed his December 4 decision not to extradite William Nakash to France.

Nakash is wanted by French authorities for the February 1983 murder of an Arab in the town of Besancon.

Supreme Court President Meir Shamgar wrote that Sharir's decision had been based on "unfounded assumptions," "generalized estimations" and "speculation."

The High Court refrained from ordering Nakash's extradition. It ordered Sharir to reconsider the matter, saying that a decision not to extradite must be based on "weighty and extraordinary" considerations.

Following Sharir's decision, Knesset members of the Citizens Rights Movement petitioned the High Court. They were subsequently joined by other MKs and 11 Hebrew University professors.

Deputy President Miriam Ben-Porat and Justices Dov Levin and Gabriel Bach concurred with Shamgar.

The one dissenting justice, Menahem Elon, held that while Sharir's decision was indeed "not anchored in proven facts," he would have dismissed the petition because, in his opinion, the petitioners had no legal standing in the matter.

The court's 120-page decision includes a comprehensive discourse by Elon on the attitude of Jewish law to extradition. It sets down guidelines and limitations on the use of the justice minister's discretionary powers with regard to extradition.

Non-extradition, according to Shamgar, might be justified by reasons of state—such as "political developments in the country requesting the extradition or [Israel's] relations with that country"—or "personal-humanitarian" circumstances in which extradition would constitute "a clear act of injustice or harsh abuse" against the person concerned.

Shamgar rejected Sharir's assertion that he had "full and unlimited" discretion in deciding on extradition. He also dismissed Sharir's contention that the High Court has no authority to review his decision: "All must respect the law, and judicial review extends to the legality of

the action of any authority."

The authority's decision must be based on a "material, fair and systematic" examination of the facts, wrote Shamgar, and such an examination was not carried out in the Nakash case.

Shamgar added that any such decision must conform with the "legislative purpose" of extradition—to aid the worldwide fight against crime. "A decision not to extradite an accused murderer would no doubt upset the state requesting the extradition," he wrote.

"Releasing the accused, allowing him to walk our streets freely, has serious ramifications."

Shamgar also rejected the attempts of Nakash's wife Rina to obstruct the extradition by claiming that she would then become an *aguna*, a woman who cannot obtain a divorce because her husband is missing. "The interests of the wife or children" are not relevant in a decision on extradition, said Shamgar.

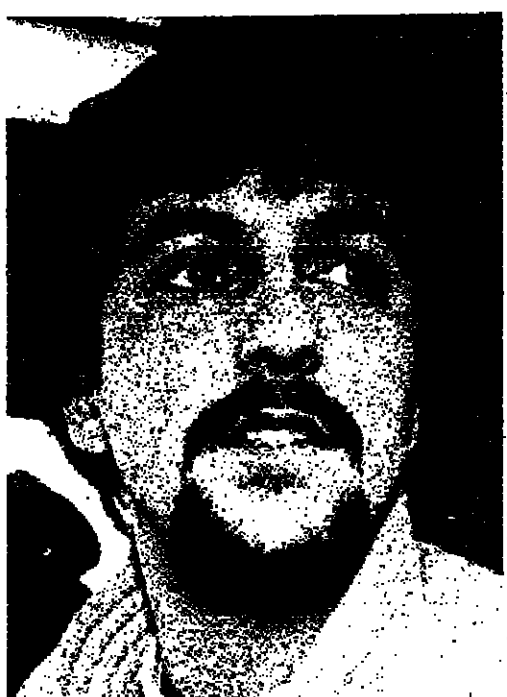
Sharir's claim that Nakash's life would be endangered in a French prison was based on data supplied by the accused's representatives and on a "general assumption." The matter was not raised with the French authorities, nor did Sharir examine what steps French prison authorities could take to protect Nakash.

Shamgar conceded the possibility that a "substantive and well-founded" danger to the life of a person wanted by another country could play a role in the decision on extradition. But, he wrote, in this case the existence of such a danger was not supported by "any of the material submitted to the minister or to us."

Shamgar said that non-extradition was justifiable only if the danger to the person involved was "highly probable."

The Supreme Court president also warns of the possible damage to the principle of reciprocity in extradition by a decision not to extradite Nakash. "Israel itself frequently asks for extradition," he writes "and needless to say, one must be careful not to evaluate such matters on a short-term basis only."

Shamgar reiterates the court's increasingly liberal policy in recent years of allowing petitioners with no direct personal interest in the matter at hand to apply to the court.



William Nakash outside the High Court chambers yesterday. (Isaac Harari)

Citing recent precedents, Shamgar states that the court will accept such petitioners if the matter pertains to an interest shared by many and if the petition "has a public character" and directly deals with the rule of law.

Judge Elon, however, would not have recognized the petitioners' standing because, he writes, a petitioner must still prove that he has "personal interest" at stake. Otherwise, he argues, the court might become an arena for "correcting the world," would violate the principle of the separation of powers, and would be flooded with requests to deal with "matters of principle." Consequently it would be unable to turn to its main task, which is the "dispensing of justice."

Elon notes that the petitioner-MKs failed in their attempt to pass a Knesset motion of no-confidence in the government over the Nakash affair. Thus, he writes, they were using the High Court as a forum to achieve an "additional hearing" on the Knesset decision.

Elon also differed with Shamgar on the effect of Rina Nakash's possible abandonment (*agunut*) on the decision to extradite. He described the release from *agunut* as a "humanitarian principle of decisive and supreme importance" in Judaism.

If it were up to him, therefore, Elon would postpone the extradition for a year to facilitate a divorce between the parties.

Finally, Elon said he believed that the danger to Nakash's life need not be perceived as "highly probable" to justify non-extradition. For him, "reasonable doubt" about Nakash's safety in French prison would suffice.

Tuition fee rally ends in clash with TA police

By BERNARD JOSEPHS

and LEA LEVAVI

Police clashed with thousands of striking students yesterday as the battle over tuition fees heated up with a big demonstration in Tel Aviv.

More than 2,000 students from all over the country took part in yesterday's rally which ended in violence as mounted police blocked the marchers' path as they headed towards busy Haifa Road.

Eight students were arrested as the two sides came face to face. "It was like the Wild West, there were horses, police with clubs, and people being beaten," said David Berman, chairman of the National Students' Union.

But no casualties were reported in the clash, said police. A spokesman added that the eight people arrested had all been freed.

The demonstration, against government plans to raise tuition fees, began with protest songs in the Tel Aviv University campus. Then the

students marched out of the campus towards the coastal road and were confronted by mounted police armed with batons.

"We are starting a long struggle which will call for sacrifices on our part. We have no intention of giving in," shouted Berman. But after the arrested students were released the demonstrators dispersed.

"The marchers violated the terms of their permit and the agreement they had with us by approaching Haifa Road," said a police spokesman. "We feared that they would disrupt traffic and so we used the minimum force necessary to stop them."

Another demonstration is planned by Hebrew University students today outside Binyanei Ha'uma in Jerusalem, and their leaders said last night that the fight against increased tuition fees would go on.

"Our people are in a fighting mood," said chairman Uri Ben-Hur. "It will be a militant demonstration

and we expect at least 1,000 people to be there."

The Hebrew University students, who did not join yesterday's general strike, will walk out of lessons at around noon today.

The students, who now pay around \$1,300 in tuition, want fees cut to a maximum of \$800. But the Treasury is demanding a rise to \$1,400, and the universities themselves almost all facing severe cash shortages— are calling for at least \$2,200.

Education Minister Yitzhak Navon said yesterday that he supported a slight rise in tuition fees. The suggestions of the Treasury and the universities "seem too drastic," he said.

The interministerial committee on the subject is to meet next week. My stand," said Navon, "is that there should be a moderate rise, while ensuring that no student has to drop out because he cannot afford tuition."

Jordan sending funds for Gaza Strip projects

By JOEL GREENBERG

GAZA. — Deposed Gaza mayor Rashad Shawwa said yesterday that some \$580,000 of Jordanian funds would be paid out "within two to three weeks" for projects in the Gaza Strip, as part of Jordan's five-year development plan for the territories.

Shawwa returned last week from talks in Amman on Jordanian development aid, and yesterday gave details on the planned assistance in an interview at the offices of the Gaza Benevolent Society, which he heads. The society processes aid applications from the Gaza Strip, and submits project proposals to the Jordanian government, according to Shawwa.

Shawwa said the aid would come from the general Jordanian government budget and be distributed through the Nablus branch of the Cairo-Amman Bank.

Aside from the lump sum of about \$580,000 (1.75 million Jordanian dinars), Jordan would for the first time pay monthly stipends of 25-35 dinars (\$8-\$15) to teachers in the Gaza Strip, Shawwa said.

Shawwa described how some of the Jordanian aid would be spent:

□ \$178,000 for housing, including private homes.
□ \$80,000 for small industries and private agricultural projects.

□ Some \$75,000 for the construction of permanent structures at the al-Karmil school, and \$10,000 for typewriters and computers for business courses at Gaza College.

□ Some \$25,000 for village projects, including water-supply schemes in Abassan and Bani Suheila near Khan Yunis.

□ \$20,000 for hospital equipment, including a mobile X-ray unit for the Khan Yunis hospital. Funds will also be provided for the purchase of five ambulances as a first step towards developing a fleet of some 15 vehicles which will operate as an independent service, in coordination with the Civil Administration.

Though Jordan has declared its interest in financing the construction of a port in Gaza to direct export goods from the area, it has not yet raised the requisite funds, Shawwa said.

He added that about \$1.2 million had been earmarked for Gaza in Jordan's budget for the 1987 fiscal year, and that his office was already processing applications for aid.



Rashad Shawwa

(Israel Sun)

"The funding is far short of what was anticipated when the Jordanian plan was announced, but any money given to the territories will definitely help," Shawwa said. Though none of the funds were from foreign sources, France, Germany and Italy had given commitments to help projects through the Jordanian plan.

Shawwa said the recent reconvening in Amman of the Jordanian-Palestinian committee for aid to the territories would not produce results as long as there was political disagreement between Jordan and the PLO. "I don't think it will work unless there is full understanding between Jordan and the PLO on a political course to take together."

Shawwa said he had received the impression in Amman that, despite the recent contacts between Jordan and the PLO, their relations were "at a standstill."

Aid from the joint committee, "would not hinder or obstruct the distribution of Jordanian development aid," Shawwa said. "The people here are ready to receive aid from any donors. If the Jordanian government gives to the needy, they will appreciate it, and if the PLO gives money, they will approve it," Shawwa said.

Tutu: 'Cut ties with Pretoria'

By DAVID HOROVITZ

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Archbishop Desmond Tutu has urged Israel to break all ties with South Africa, saying that it was incompatible with Jewish tradition for the Jewish state to give its support to the evil regime of apartheid. Continued Israeli links with the apartheid government could prove disastrous, he warned here on Monday night.

Questioned by *The Jerusalem Post* after a speech at the Yakar Education Foundation, Tutu said that, given the Jews' history and experience, "Israel cannot continue to collaborate with a government carrying out policies like those from the Jews have suffered."

The 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner, in London for a brief visit, said he believed that the breaking of ties was "one of the few non-violent ways left to bring an end to apartheid."

He accepted that Israel had to be careful in bringing pressure to bear on the South African government, because of the Jewish community there, but added that he thought that was short-sighted. "It assumes that the present ruling group will always be in power," he said.

Tutu added that when the liberation of South Africa finally came about, the Jewish people should be able to state unequivocally that it had supported the struggle. "How can Israel possibly support a group whose leaders now in government had been pro-Nazi, and had outlawed Jews from their party?" he asked.

Tutu admitted that his criticism of Israel often led to his being accused of anti-Semitism, but he rejected the charge as being without foundation. The anti-Semitic allegations, he said, were part of a "vicious and careful orchestrated campaign" to hamper his work against apartheid. "I have no sense of being anti-Jewish," he said, "but I am very firmly opposed to apartheid and I will oppose anything that perpetuates it, whatever the source."

Some Jews in South Africa had criticized him for comparing the apartheid system to the Nazi regime, he added, but he believed that the comparison was valid. The South African government deliberately resettles children where it knows there is no food, he said, condemning them to starvation. "You might even say that the gas chambers made for a neater death."



South African Bishop Desmond Tutu: 'Israel cannot continue to collaborate with a government carrying out policies like those from which the Jews have suffered.' (AFP)

Learned rabbi takes a risk in speech to greet Shamir

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

MIGDAL HA'EMEK. — Noting that it was dangerous to quote from the Zohar, the main text of Jewish mysticism, Rabbi David Grossman yesterday disregarded his own advice and went on to quote from it to the effect that "the Messiah will be revealed in Galilee."

The local rabbi made the comment while welcoming Prime Minister Shamir, who was on a visit to this Lower Galilee development town. He invited Shamir to return for that auspicious event.

The last time Grossman publicly quoted from the Zohar he got himself into hot water. His ruling that women be separated from men at local funerals, because the Zohar said the presence of impure women caused calamities, attracted national attention.

Previously, Grossman had been considered a very liberal rabbi with an especially good rapport with secular members of his community. At yesterday's affair, that rapport was still apparent.

In the spacious, modern synagogue of Grossman's Migdal Or yeshiva, some 300 young boys sat expectantly. A few minutes earlier they had been shouting and running about, but the minute Grossman

walked into the synagogue, the boys quietened down. Outside the synagogue, ranks of girls in white blouses and blue skirts waved flags and sang a frenzied song of welcome.

Inside, Shamir told the boys that he was inspired by such a large number of youngsters studying Torah, and that he was impressed with their love of the Jewish people and the Land of Israel.

Later, at a luncheon held for Shamir by the local council, Grossman was again one of the principle speakers. As the rabbi moved through the crowd, he was greeted by non-religious residents with warm embraces.

Hearing from Hadassah's chief

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN

When I asked Hadassah president Ruth W. Popkin what city she's from, she replied: "New York—all our presidents have been from there."

Well, it doesn't say so in the constitution, but practically that's the way it has to be, she explained. "Our office is in New York, and five days a week I'm there at 8:30 and rarely leave before 6:30. Remember, we're all volunteers."

Popkin is here with Hadassah's 2,000 strong Diamond Jubilee Mission to mark the founding of the women's Zionist organization 75 years ago on Purim, 1912, by Henrietta Szold.

She was clearly not keen to talk about the Pollard case. About all she would say for publication was that Casper Weinberger's affidavit to the court was "unduly harsh and condemnatory." But even his remark about Pollard's primary loyalty to Israel, she thought, was not likely to affect the attitude of American people towards Israel—except for those anti-Semites who are looking for ammunition.

Nor did a question about the success of the anti-Dulzinites at the recent meeting of the Jewish Agency board of governors evoke a torrent

of words. Dulzin had neglected his duty in the Ernest Japhet affair, she said, and he had been punished for it (by having been barred for running a third term). It was unfortunate, Popkin said, that people forget all the good that Dulzin has done.

One issue that agitates Hadassah is the Law of Return. The organization is strongly opposed to the "Who is a convert?" amendment the ultra-Orthodox demand, because that would divide the American Jewish community.

About Hadassah, Popkin can talk for hours. With 385,000 paid-up members it is the largest Zionist organization in the world. And it is also the largest women's volunteer organization of any kind.

"We have more than a hospital," she said, going on to list Hadassah's five programs in Israel "that are the pragmatic expression of our Zionism."

First, Hadassah's contribution to the Jewish National Fund is larger than that of any other organization. Second, the same is true of its contribution to the Youth Aliya budget. Third, there is the Hadassah Community (Vocational) College in Jerusalem. Fourth, the Seligsberg-Brandeis comprehensive high school in Jerusalem. And Fifth, Hadassah's

vocational guidance service.

Last Saturday night, Hadassah presented a \$75,000 check to the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel to be used as a loan fund for members of Hadassah or of its youth movement, Young Judaea-Hashachar, who come on aliya.

For the past three years Hadassah, in conjunction with the Jewish Agency's Tour Va'aleh programme has been bringing over groups to live and work in Netanya for two to three months. Last year the number of participants was 180. Some of them have returned on aliya, Popkin said, but she could not cite a figure. In regard to aliya, mention should also be made of Kibbutz Ketura, in the Acrea, founded by Young Judaea.

In reply to my question, Popkin denied that there was any bad feeling between Hadassah and Wizo over the formation three years ago of the Hadassah Medical Relief Association, which now has branches in 22 countries, including Israel.

To prove that good-will exists between the two movements, Popkin showed me a copy of the *Wizo Review* of November-December 1986, which carried a photograph of her and Wizo world president Raya Jaglom.

Zionist chief defends his talk with French rightist Le Pen

Jerusalem Post Reporter

In the face of outraged reaction from French Jewry, Jacques Torczyner, president of the World Union of General Zionists, last week defended the luncheon he hosted in February that included Jean-Marie Le Pen, president of the racist French National Front.

The Jewish leaders who attended the luncheon in New York questioned Le Pen "critically," Torczyner said in a statement, and specifically raised the charge that known anti-Semites were members of his party.

Le Pen reportedly promised that any anti-Semite found within the party's ranks would be expelled immediately.

The chairman of the World Labour Zionist Movement, Yehiel Leket, protesting the luncheon on Friday called on the Jewish Agency Executive to freeze the General Zionist leader's budget.

Torczyner defended the get-together as a strictly private meeting

with members of the French Assembly and the European Parliament.

"Israel needs support from the right as well as the left in international circles, and I believe this session may have advanced this principle," he said.

Torczyner added that everyone present was impressed with Le Pen's presentation and that he had demanded the closure of the PLO office in Paris and had spoken strongly in support of Israel and discussed the Holocaust. He noted that no Israeli representative had been present. Among the Jewish leaders who attended the luncheon were members of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

KIBBUTZIM. — Two new kibbutzim were dedicated this week in the Arava desert. The ceremonies were held at the Shomer Hatzair's Elifaz Kibbutz and at Neve Harif, of the United Kibbutz Movement.

ANTI-MISSILE

(Continued from Page One)

and out of the base, and of the numerous occasions when they have lain on the tarmac in front of the huge launcher vehicles, to be bundled away by police and arrested for obstruction. "Only last night," says Sara, "16 of us broke through all the security and got right up to Cruise on Salisbury Plain." Once there, of course, there was nothing for them to do except wait to be spotted by the radar binoculars.

The women stress that they are not pro-Russian or anti-American. They are just anti-missile — anti all missiles — and scared by the prospect of faceless, mindless operatives following orders, pressing buttons and wiping out millions.

Asked whether the missiles do not provide a defence for Britain, they laugh bitterly, cynically. "You only have to see those things, those massive, frightening things," says Beth, "Then you wouldn't ask me that. You'd soon change your mind."

Although they want nothing more than to see the back of Cruise, they

don't believe its withdrawal would represent much of a concession. "We've already made this base inoperable," says one of them. "They can't move the missiles about freely because of us constantly harassing them. In an emergency they know they couldn't rely on them."

That's certainly not the way it looks to the Defence Ministry policeman at the gate. "They're pathetic," he says, looking down his nose at the small, shabby group by the side of the road. "I wouldn't choose to die under the wheels of a five-ton truck. Ridiculous."

The policeman doesn't know how many U.S. troops are based at Greenham. And he doesn't really care. He's just guarding the gates, doing his job, world-weary and cheerful.

And the bus driver who shuttles back and forth past Greenham along the Newbury-Basingstoke road doesn't know much about the base either. But he reckons "it'll be a long time before they shift that lot there. It's not clear whether he's referring to the missiles or the women."

THEY TAKE PLEASURE IN PLEASING

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The Carlton Hotel, Tel Aviv

Nice, safe luxury car

Arye Arad

THE DEVICE for protecting the driver in a head-on collision was the innovation that impressed me the most about the new Audi 80. The other new features include a galvanized body for the almost complete elimination of rust and the new, modular division between the front and rear axles, as in the Quattro system. A new gear box has also been developed. Summing up, we are not talking about revolutionary innovations but about graded improvements in a model that has already proved itself.

As has been customary at Volkswagen-Audi for several years, the general appearance of the old model has been preserved - but don't let that mislead you. The effort to preserve the general appearance stems from the company's consideration for the customer, who doesn't want to lose too much money replacing his old car. A drastic change in style causes a sharp drop in the price of the earlier model, even if it was on the road for only one year. Small and gradual changes preserve the value of used cars and that is one of the points in favour of German cars.

However, let there be no mistake: the new Audi 80 also has many exterior improvements. It is sufficient to mention that the towing coefficient has been lowered to 0.29 in order to understand that the angles have been rounded and the lines changed. As a result, the new model has been shortened by 13 centimetres, a figure not significant in itself, but which serves to show the changes that have been made in the body while avoiding changes in the car's general appearance.

All this effort is designed to turn the Audi 80 into a luxury car, somewhere between a Mercedes and a BMW. The producer wants to corner that market by combining the smartness of the Mercedes with the sportiness of the BMW.

I WAS ESPECIALLY impressed by the protection the system gives the driver in a head-on crash. "Prukon 10" is not a sophisticated system of computer or electronic control, but a simple, yet clever device. Today, it is generally felt that auto safety should not be based on electronic or electric systems that could fail just when they are needed.

The Audi's mechanism is based on a system of cables connecting the engine to the steering column and the seat belts. In the event of a head-on collision, the engine retracts, pulling the steering column into the engine compartment. At the same time, the seat belts tighten, pinning the driver to the back of his seat, to prevent him retaining his hold on the steering wheel. His head is thrown forward but will not collide with the windshield.

This mechanism prevents the greatest danger to front-seat passengers in a head-on collision - being crushed by the steering column and the engine. However the device will not be incorporated in cars imported to Israel because our murderous tax structure would put the cost at \$800 instead of the \$200 charged in Germany.

For the same reason, incidentally, there are almost no cars equipped with the ABS system, that would have prevented most of the accidents this rainy December. ABS, that prevents wheels locking while braking and causing dangerous skids, costs \$5,000 in Israel compared to \$1,000 in Germany. Because people believe it won't happen to them, they are unwilling to invest these large sums in a safety system.

MANUFACTURING the Audi from galvanized metal is not an innovation, in point of fact. For more than a year, they have been making the Audi 100 this way, and planned to expand the system from the very beginning. Despite the galvanization, the painting process remains the same and it is claimed that rusting will be almost completely eliminated.

Rust is the car's No.1 enemy, more than any other cause of wear and tear. Engine, gear box, etc. are all replaceable but the body is not, and must therefore be preserved.

Galvanization shows its advantages when repairs are necessary after an accident. Rusted metal is hard to weld, but as the galvanizing prevents rust, the problem does not arise during repairs and the welding can be done properly.

FOUR-WHEEL DRIVE is a development of the past few years, following on from the Jeep, which was said to have contributed to the



The new Audi 80: 'for those who can afford it.'

Allied victory in World War II. However, as opposed to the Jeep and similar vehicles, no action is needed from the driver in order to move to four-wheel drive. This action is carried out automatically.

IN THE Audi's brand-new gear box, the accent is placed, seemingly, on ease of driving more than on improving performance, which was very good in earlier models. The movement of the gear stick is reduced and with the help of additional devices, shifting gears has been made easier. No more than normal effort is required from the driver to shift gears in all conditions. A hydraulic clutch has also been added cancelling the need for a cable which needs adjusting and sometimes breaks, usually when least convenient.

The automatic gear box, so favoured by many Israelis, is still absent. Europeans don't care for it and only a small minority use it. I saw a cab driver with automatic shift drive as if it were manual shift. Seeing my startled look, he said, "What can I do? That's what the hotel bought."

THE NEW AUDI IS manufactured in seven variations, not all of which are imported into Israel: 1600 cc engine with 75 hp; 1800 cc engine with 90 hp, with the Quattro system; 1800 cc engine with 112 hp, with the Quattro system; 1600 cc turbo diesel engine with 80 hp.

I drove only three models - the 1600 cc, the 1800 regular and the 1800 with the Quattro. I drove 350 kilometres on high speed and regional roads, a good part of the way in rain.

Acceleration - rapid to very rapid.

The Engine - smooth performance, easy starting in all weather, very flexible.

Gear box - accurate, easy to shift; fifth gear is recommended in all models.

The Clutch - deep, much softer than in early models.

Steering - accurate, feels the road better, sufficiently soft, very maneuverable. The 1600 cc model was less quiet than expected, perhaps in this particular car.

Driving - very nice.

Grips the road - good, very good with Quattro.

Stability - very good.

Brakes - good, accurate, excellent with the ABS system.

Driving position - a marked improvement over earlier models; more accurate steering is possible.

Aids to control - a marked improvement in the position of the steering wheel. The switches perform well but one has to get used to some of their positions.

Dashboard indicators - clear, and economical.

Vision - good, improved compared to earlier models; a right-hand side mirror is still needed.

Seats - very comfortable, hold the body well; the back seat has room for two, is crowded with three; the upholstery is beautiful.

The Ride - very soft, with a feeling of gripping the road.

Sound - very quiet with the windows closed; the sound of wind and tires are considerable with open windows.

Ventilation and the heating - very good.

Maximum speed - 165-185 kph.

Kilometrage - 10-20 kilometres to the litre, depending on situation (according to the manufacturer, without personal verification).

Price - The cheapest model costs 22,000 marks in Germany. Its price in Israel is currently unknown.

Servicing - once per 30,000 km. or once a year.

In sum, this is a nice, safe luxury car, for someone able to pay the price. Anyone wanting a cheaper Audi 80 should choose the Passat.

(Published with permission of Davar)

Danger in the air

D'vora Ben Shaul and Jonathan Karp

WHILE MANY countries have reduced lead additives in petrol, Israel has allowed a higher lead content which experts claim is potentially harmful to the environment and to personal health.

Presently, the Israeli standard allows .42 grams of tetra-ethyl lead per litre of petrol. France, too, permits this maximum level, but it has also developed petrol with lower lead content. The United States has several lead levels, but the vast majority of drivers opt for low lead or lead-free fuel. And for the past few years, West Germany has reduced lead to .15 grams per litre.

Government officials said this week that Israel is in the process of joining the international trend to reduce, and then perhaps remove, lead from petrol. Shimon Gilboa, head of the fuel administration within the Ministry of Energy, said that a committee was currently discussing the issue and would make its recommendations by the end of this month.

"Our aim is to reduce tetra-ethyl lead in two stages," Gilboa said. "First we will bring it down to .30 grams per litre and then to .15 grams per litre."

"PUT A Tiger in Your Tank" was for many years a popular advertising campaign splashed on billboards through the U.S. and Canada. Since 1923, that tiger was the tetra-ethyl lead which was systematically added to the petrol available at all service stations.

This additive boosted the octane level and as a result, the automotive industry was able to build faster cars with more powerful, higher compression engines.

By the mid-1960s, however, fuel companies realised that the lead compound had a tendency to settle on the bottom of the tank. Thus they began to add ethylene di-bromide to prevent the settling, but this combination produced an exhaust gas called lead bromide.

Lead bromide is one of the most serious pollutants. It is absorbed through the respiratory tract and through the skin, causing high blood pressure in adults. Among children, the gas is a major cause of damage to the nervous system with a consequent lowering of intelligence.

It has been possible to purchase unleaded petrol in the U.S. at regular service stations for many years. The law required that it be of a specific colour so that the consumer knew which petrol was being pumped into his tank.

The Health Ministry and all major environmental groups in Israel have endorsed the removal of tetra-ethyl lead from petrol. Despite the government's claim that a positive change is imminent, several experts are sceptical.

"The Energy Ministry says it will lower the lead content of petrol soon," said Dr. Ehud Finkelstein, representing the Israeli Association of Concerned Scientists, "but it seems they do not intend to commit themselves to when or how much. The new standard for motor fuel that will go into effect on April 1 shows that very clearly."

The new standard to which Finkelstein, a chemical engineering consultant, referred is one that will permit the sale of petrol with the addition of methyl alcohol or of ethyl alcohol, two other compounds that raise the octane level of petrol.

"One would tend to think," said Finkelstein, "that this was the golden opportunity to get the lead out of the petrol and be free of such a noxious pollutant. Instead they intend to add the methanol and the lead as well. This means that they will then be able to use a cheaper, poorer quality of petrol and due to the additives they will sell it at the price of quality petrol with high octane content."

At the moment, Refineries Ltd., the only fuel refining company in Israel, does not add methanol to petrol, according to Riki Brokman of the operations department. That decision is made by the individual service station firms, she said.

The fuel administration is searching for alternatives other than methanol or the very expensive ethanol, according to Moshe Dim, assistant to the head of the administration.

The matter of lower quality petrol brings up another problem because the poorer and less refined the petrol, the higher its content of sulphur dioxide.

Releasing sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere produces the phenomenon known as "acid rain," which can damage the respiratory system.

THE ADDITION of methanol will lower the lead content by a minute amount due to the dilution factor but it would still be far too high, according to some experts.

Dr. Paula Ornstein of the Health Ministry tried, but failed to get a commitment to remove the lead compounds from petrol in the future. Ornstein was the ministry's

representative on the committee that set the new standard. In fact, the subject of lead-bromide gas pollution was not seriously discussed.

According to Dr. Jerry Westin of the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School's Environmental Medicine Department, the elimination of lead pollutants in motor fuel is one of the top priority objectives of the department. It is also a top priority of the Environmental Protection Service but the Energy Ministry, backed by advisers from the Technion and by the petrol companies showed no immediate intention to act.

The subject of the methanol additive is also a subject of considerable concern throughout the world. The prestigious U.S. publication *Consumer's Report* recently carried a good deal of information about this subject.

In November 1984 and again in February 1985 the magazine quoted leading auto manufacturers warning the public not to use the alcoholated petrol for fear of damage to the car.

In every case the experts agree that it is necessary to use a solvent together with the alcohol, yet the new Israeli standard allows for the addition of the methanol without the obligatory addition of a solvent.

Nor does the new standard allow the consumer to check which petrol is being purchased since the same colours now in use, orange for 91 octane and blue-green for 96 octane petrol will apply to the alcoholated gasoline. The colour will be fixed according to the octane, not the additive. Thus, although the Standards Institute wants the service stations to install extra pumps and to allow the consumer a choice of alcoholated or regular petrol, the stations are loath to do so and have insisted that they cannot sell four types of petrol.

"The result of all this," Finkelstein believes, "is that the only people who will profit from this entire affair are the petrol companies and the producers of methanol. The refineries will continue to sell the companies the raw product, the stations will market it."

"The losers are the public who will get poorer quality petrol at the price of a higher quality product, will have no control over what is being put in their tank and will still suffer the disastrous effects of pollution from unacceptably high lead concentrations and sulphur dioxide vapours."

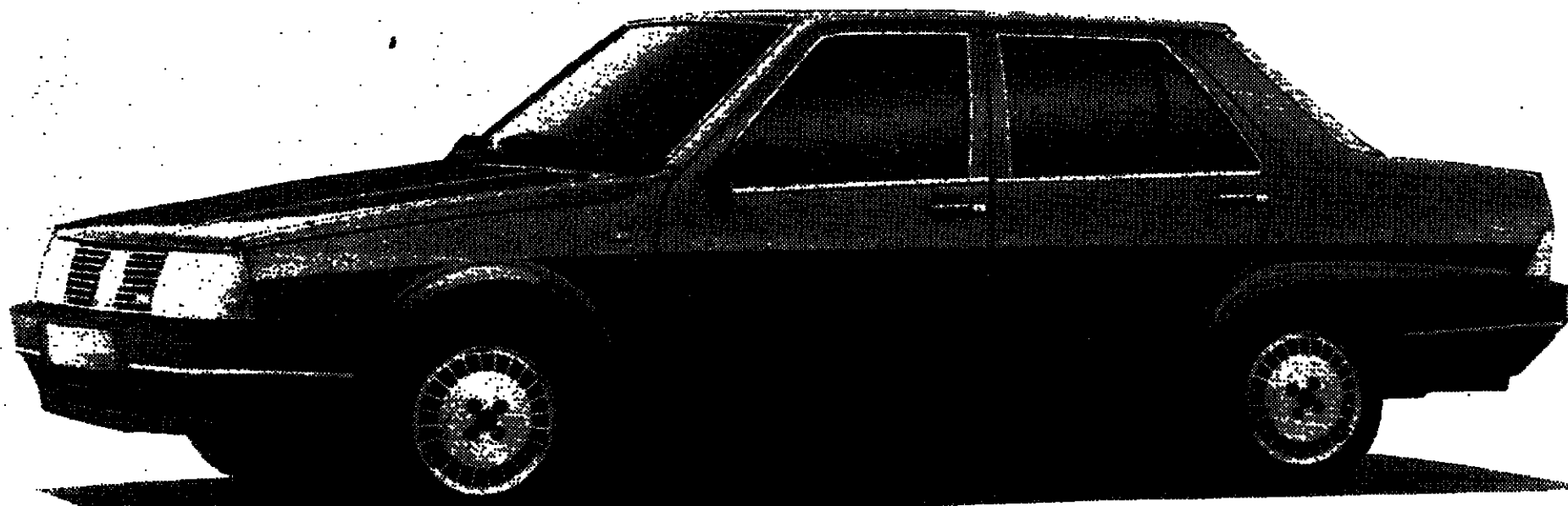
The Motoring and Transport page is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

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FIAT HIGH TECHNOLOGY

Window to Arab world

Joel Greenberg

THERE IS a flourishing but little-noticed English language press in the Arab world. And although government-controlled, it provides foreign workers, diplomats, businessmen and journalists with glimpses of local life in many of the same ways as the better-known English-language papers of Europe, Asia and Africa.

The approximately 20 English-language newspapers published in Arab states range in circulation from 1,000 subscribers (Bahrain's *Awali Daily News*) to the 35,000 readers of Kuwait's *Arab Times*.

Some, like the *Egyptian Gazette* founded in 1880, have their roots in the British colonial era. But half-a-dozen Gulf state newspapers were born during the oil boom of the 1960s and 1970s, when foreign workers and new trade ties generated a demand for English-language news.

The newspapers are edited by a mix of Arab nationals and English-speaking foreigners. Some are published directly by the government, such as the *Syria Times*, which is

That incident provoked queries from the Iraqi Defence Ministry. When it turned out that a Palestinian sub-editor had inadvertently let the reference slip by, Al-Imari arranged with other editors to keep the matter under wraps.

"For her it would have been a particular embarrassment," he said. In 1967, the privately-owned *Iraq Times* was taken over by the government-owned *Baghdad Observer*, (circulation 2,000).

Today the *Observer*, like English-

sial Iran arms deal to reports of treatment of Iranian war wounded in Israel. A separate story features an Amnesty International report on executions and torture in Iranian jails. Iranian PoWs, says the paper, reported that "everything in Iran is expensive except the human being," and that Iranian families do not expect to see their sons again once they are sent to the battlefield.

PAPERS IN the Gulf states neighbouring Iraq give prominence to

against hanging clothes," reported on a municipal restriction on hanging out laundry from buildings overlooking squares and streets during the Islamic Summit.

All Gulf papers publish the hours of the five daily prayers, and the *Emirates News* published a story on "Prayers for Rain Today," led by rulers of various emirates. A separate item on the same page announced government organized camel races with "substantial cash prizes." Separate columns in Gulf papers are devoted to official business, and foreign visitors and envoys to the royal courts of the emirates.

AT THE same time, the rapid modernization and economic development of the oil-rich Gulf states is also reflected in their newspapers. Economic and business pages give extensive coverage of currency and gold markets, as well as shipping movements and oil and gas news. The *Emirates News* and *Arab Times* focus on the problem of car accidents, a consequence of the massive high-



controlled by the government daily, *Tishrin*. Others are published independently or by economic firms such as the Bahrain Petroleum Company, which publishes the *Awali Daily News*.

Today, some English-language papers may be censored even more carefully than the local Arabic press to insulate foreigners from easy exposure to internal squabbles, some observers say.

But at times, the English press has made livelier reading than its sister Arabic papers, says Murad Al-Imari, former chief reporter for the now-defunct *Iraq Times*.

"Before the 1958 revolution, the *Times* was more independent and westernized than the Arabic press," said Al-Imari, now living in Israel.

Al-Imari recalls however in the early 1960s, banned references to Israel occasionally crept into the *Iraq Times* - from reprinted articles of the London *Daily Express*. On one occasion, the *Times* reprinted a big *Express* feature on the importance of the Israeli citrus industry - prompting questions from the Iraqi Foreign Ministry.

Later the newspaper reprinted a crossword puzzle in which "Israel" was the correct answer to a question asking about "a state on the Mediterranean."

languages dailies published in Jordan, Iraq and the Gulf states can most easily be obtained by Israelis in Cairo at government subsidised prices. Papers from headline states such as Libya or Syria are not available in the Egyptian capital.

Like its Arab-language counterparts in Iraq, the *Baghdad Observer's* recent issues reflect the country's preoccupation with the Iran-Iraq war.

One *Observer* story, published at the height of the Iranian offensive against the Iraqi port of Basra, listed a series of Iraqi war communiqués describing in laconic and blunt language the bloodbath at the front.

The story related repeated Iranian attacks which were repulsed: One Iranian force was "immediately wiped out by Iraqi soldiers," another Iraqi unit "destroyed the remnants of the enemy brigade" and sent them fleeing, "chased by artillery and mortar fire." In another "desperate" Iranian attack, "the major part of the enemy brigade was destroyed."

Iranian airstrikes were described as aimed only at civilian targets, inflicting casualties on women and children and damaging Islamic shrines and mosques.

The *Observer's* front page also runs stories on Iranian ties with Israel, ranging from the controver-

Baghdad's claims of success in the war, but are far less preoccupied with the conflict near their borders.

They run front page wire stories on international news, giving special prominence to events in Israel and the territories, such as anti-Israeli violence by Palestinians, and the Vanunu case. The papers also highlight stories from India, Pakistan and the Philippines, the native countries of the many foreign workers in their states who apparently form a significant readership of the English-language press.

The *Arab Times*, published in Kuwait, publishes two pages of news and features in Urdu, which is spoken in Pakistan and India. Its classified ad section includes notices of lost Indian and Pakistani passports and vacancies for Indian and Filipino maids. The paper's film section includes a roundup of Indian video films and its radio listings include local programmes in Urdu. Its sports section features stories on cricket matches at home and abroad, reflecting the popularity of the sport among Pakistanis and Indians.

Mundane news items provide insights into the dominance of the Gulf states' Islamic tradition and desert culture. A front page story in the *Arab Times* headlined "Warning

way construction and auto boom in the region.

In a story reminiscent of similar reports in Israel, the *Emirates News* ran an illustrated account of a car accident which killed nine people. A story in the *Times* said accidents were the number one killer in the country, ahead of heart disease and cancer. Alcohol and drugs were reported to be the main cause of accidents, despite the official Islamic ban on use of the intoxicants.

Advertisements are further indications of Western-style modernization. An ad in the *Oman Observer* shows a turbaned, robed Omani inserting a plastic card into a computerized 24-hour banking machine.

Jordan's English paper, the *Jordan Times* (circulation 6,000) focuses more attention on events in the territories, in keeping with official government policy.

The *Egyptian Gazette* (circulation 19,000) is a pale reflection of the prestigious and more news-packed Egyptian Arabic newspapers. A recent edition devotes its front page to West Bank events but second-page stories covered development of a new power grid and new suburbs on the Cairo-Alexandria highway.

away. The plant will process the wastewater and use it to irrigate the surrounding desert.

Five big tunnelling machines digging under the streets of Cairo have finished 1.5 km. of the main tunnel. Kell said in a presentation to government officials and the press.

On the west bank of the Nile - less-populated than the east but expanding as new residential areas spring up on the outskirts - U.S. firms are also improving existing sewers, extending services into unsewered areas, and building a big collector pipe and treatment plant near the desert.

Given the scale of the Cairo wastewater project, there have been remarkably few mishaps and delays, managers say.

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Big boulders not shown on geological records forced modification of drilling machines at another site.

On one occasion, antiquities authorities stepped in after engineers hit an old city wall underground. Contractors had to dig round it, Kell said.

(Reuters)

Iran's secret weapon

Ian Mather

IRAN is developing a secret weapon in its war with Iraq: water.

This is the conclusion of military analysts who have studied images of a huge striped zig-zag which has been growing apace on successive satellite photos of the area.

The zig-zag is a multi-track water sluice, more than 20 miles long and one mile wide, which is under construction in the desert east of Basra, Iraq's second city - the prize that is closest to Iran's grasp.

It is designed to conduct water from a canal upstream into 10 channels, each 100 yards across, which gradually widen until they pour simultaneously into the River Karun, a tributary of the crucial Shatt al Arab waterway.

The structure clearly has a highly important role to play in Iranian military strategy, and the fact that it is not yet finished could help to explain the delay in Iran's long-awaited "final offensive."

Its discovery, on a sequence of satellite images, puts an entirely new perspective on the long-running "water war" between Iran and Iraq. One strong possibility, many analysts believe, is that it is intended to drain Iraqi-held marshland and enable Iranian troops to advance on Basra in strength.

Since the beginning of the Gulf War in September 1980, the two countries have sought to out-manoeuvre each other by shifting the biblical water resources of the region to their own advantage - the enormous flow of the Tigris-Euphrates river systems, on the Iraqi side, and the Karun and Karkheh rivers, on the Iranian side.

At first, the warring forces simply made use of flooding to provide defensive barriers. Until now, though, Iraq has had a clear edge in the construction of ambitious hydrological projects.

As the Iranians resorted to "human wave" attacks, the Iraqis built artificial water barriers behind which their troops could shelter in heavily fortified positions.

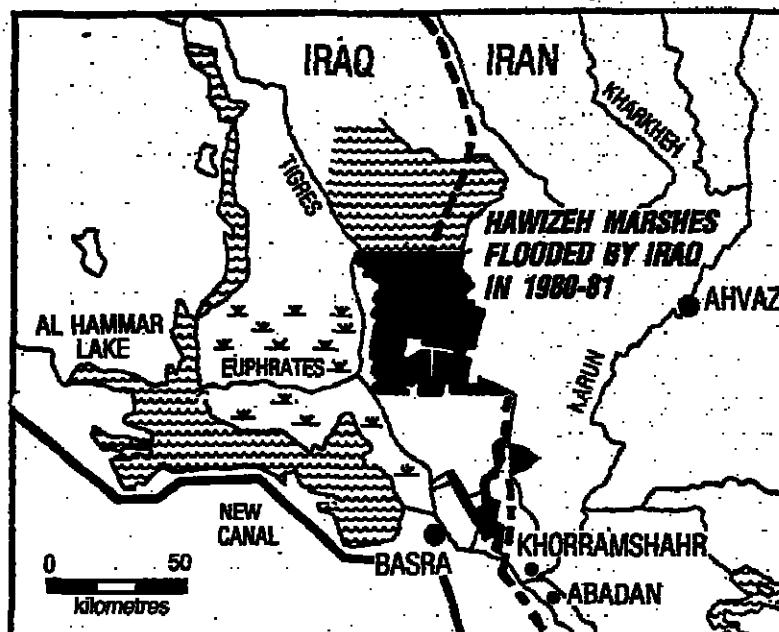
The most spectacular of these is Fish Lake, a man-made moat 20 miles long and half a mile wide. It lies to the north-east of Basra, adjoining a 10-mile stretch of flooded marshland which the Iraqis can cross only by using assault teams of frogmen.

Iraq has also added to its water barriers by flooding marshlands it controls farther north and east, so that there is now an area of more than 300 square miles in which it can raise and lower water levels, using sluice gates and pumps.

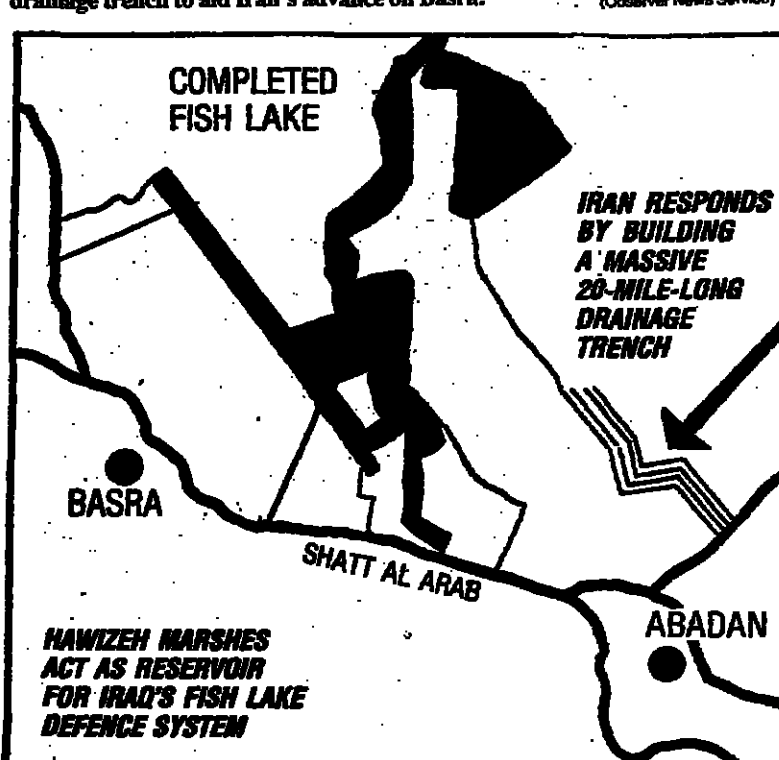
THE FIRST indications that the zig-zag structure was being built appeared in 1985 on multi-spectral imagery taken by Landsat, an American civilian satellite.

More recently, the zig-zag was photographed by the French Spot-1 satellite, a commercial rival to Landsat. Spot has a resolution of 10 metres, which is sufficiently detailed to show that the structure consists of channels of water.

Among specialists to whom I have spoken in London, the consensus is



(Above) The water resources of the Gulf War region; (below) the site of the drainage trench to aid Iran's advance on Basra.



that the structure is Iranian and that its function, when completed, will be to drain the waters from the Hawizeh marshes, in the north, one of the areas which have been flooded by Iraq for defensive purposes. This would enable Iranian troops to attack over dry land.

Iran has a 2,526-year-old precedent for such a venture. Back in 539 BC, according to Herodotus, the all-conquering Persian emperor Cyrus the Great diverted the waters of the Euphrates and sent his men up the river bed to capture Babylon.

"The Iranians are preparing for the final offensive around Basra," said Donald Kerr, a specialist in air studies at the International Institute of Strategic Studies. "The structure is the most obvious way to sabotage the Iraqi water barrier."

Analysts estimate that at least another year's work is needed before the entire canal is widened, depending upon the extent to which construction is impeded by Iraqi air and artillery attacks.

In any case, with the snows about to melt, filling the lakes with water,

circumstances are beginning to favour further delay in launching the long-promised "final offensive," despite all the pledges of Iran's leadership that the war will be won before 20 March, the end of the current Iranian year.

Paradoxically, the ecological implications of the two countries' massive interference with nature will be profoundly beneficial.

The ancient civilizations of Mesopotamia were supplied with water by artificial irrigation systems so comprehensive that none of the water reached the sea. It was either used up or evaporated. As a result, the area eventually became encrusted with salt and barren, as it is today.

The new channels should ensure a through-flow of water straight to the Gulf which, in time, will wash away the salt sediments that turned the cradle of civilization from a fertile region into a near-desert.

Whether by accident or design, the Iraqis and Iranians have begun to execute exactly what hydrologists would recommend to turn it back into a Garden of Eden.

(Observer News Service)

From sewage to green belt

Ashraf Fouad/Cairo

THE END is in sight for Cairo's nightmare that its overloaded sewers might burst and flood the streets.

A giant wastewater scheme is under way with the aim of building a system that can survive the rampant population growth of Africa's largest city.

The \$3 billion project, said by its managers to be the world's biggest public health engineering scheme, will also use processed sewage to turn desert into a green belt around this ancient, sprawling capital.

The project, which began in 1983, will take at least five years to complete, according to Mustafa Fahmi, head of Cairo's sewerage authority, but its long-term benefits are clear to all.

Cairo's sewers were built in 1915 to serve one million people. The city now has 13 million people, and its population increases by an estimated 1,000 a day.

By the year 2,000, Cairo will produce 4.6 million cubic metres of sewage a day - 100 times the 1930 figure and three times today's.

Processed sewage will help irrigate 265,000 acres of desert land around the city.

The first task of the American-British consultants (Ambric) operat-

ing consortium was to upgrade the existing sewerage network and renew 100 existing pumping stations to stop sewage leaks that plagued parts of the city.

"The sewers were in a very run-down state and broke regularly due to overloading and high silt levels in the pipes," said project director David Kell, a Briton.

BRITISH contractors are building a \$1.9-billion sewage network east of the Nile, while American firms are working on a \$1-billion scheme on the river's west bank.

Lord Selsdon, chairman of British Wastewater, a company which liaises between British contractors

and Egypt, said a British grant and soft bank loans accounted for one-third of the cost, with Egypt funding the rest.

He said that a world underground tunnelling record was set on the project when a contractor dug 104 metres in a week at a depth of 20 metres.

British engineers are building a 17-km. main tunnel, five metres wide and 20-30 metres deep. It will be fed by 33 km. of subsidiary piping.

Eventually, the main pipe will pour sewage into a pumping station east of the Nile which will take it to a treatment plant at Jebel el-Asfar (The Yellow Mountain), 14 km.

away. The plant will process the wastewater and use it to irrigate the surrounding desert.

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(Reuters)

Camp torments

Acil Tabara/Beirut

RATS HAVE started attacking children in the Shatila Palestinian refugee camp in south Beirut.

The camp itself has been under siege by Amal Shi'ite militiamen for over 100 days.

Inhabitants reached by telephone said that since they have been burned up all their candles, there is no light to keep the rats away from children living in dark shelters because of the exploding shells.

Some families preferred the risk of being hit by a shell to the certainty of being bitten by rats, a Palestinian woman official said. So they were camping in ruins despite the heavy rain that has fallen for a week.

(One family was huddling under a

parasol in their wrecked house after a shell blew off its roof.)

More than 10 days since the last food deliveries were made by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (Unrwa), some people are now fainting from hunger and have been put on drip feeds, the official said.

A doctor added that wounds were not healing because the victims were so weak from hunger and medicines were lacking. Pregnant women were suffering spontaneous abortions, he said.

Mothers were burning their furniture as cooking fuel, another inhabitant said.

DESPERATE WOMEN marched to the camp entrance Saturday morning to demand that the Syrian

army, which entered Beirut last month to restore order between feuding Moslem factions, impose a ceasefire on the pro-Syrian Amal so that people could go out to get food.

Shellfire broke up that protest demonstration.

Syrian soldiers have been deployed just a few hundred metres from Shatila since they occupied West Beirut on February 22.

Since then, the camp has been revictualled twice. On February 27, 16 tons of four and four tons of milk were brought in by Unrwa, but that food was used up in a few days.

Two small trucks of food were let in two days later but their contents were only distributed to members of two pro-Syrian Palestinian groups.

At the Bourj al-Barajneh camp further south, women have been allowed to go out for food since February 18. But Amal militiamen have killed 11 of them and wounded 32. Palestinian organizations said.

(AFP)

The Middle East page is edited by Yehuda Litani.

MAIMONIDES MEDICAL WRITINGS

By Fred Rosner, M.D.



Maimonides studied and practised the art of healing in the 12th century - and his medical writings have endured to intrigue professionals and laymen till today. In this, the first of eight volumes, Maimonides deals with specific issues.

Published by The Maimonides Research Institute, hardcover, 185 pages.

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Family

FAMILY CONCERT - Israel Chamber Orchestra, Aron Vardi conductor and moderator (Tel Aviv Museum, March 5).

THIS FAMILY concert was devoted to the theme Fast-Slow-Fast in music. With short pieces by Bach, Mozart, Grieg, Vivaldi and Shostakovich, Vardi illustrated the vital importance of tempo and how different tempi might be instrumental in expressing various moods, states of mind and feelings.

Vardi, the orchestra and the soloists (Revital Hachamov - piano.

Juniors

THE JUNIOR Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor Shalom Rosly-Riklin, with Shira Raviv, violin; Dudi Fisher, baritone; the Sharon Katz Sava Choir directed by Yairi Aloni. (Jerusalem, Henry Crown Auditorium, March 8.)

THE JUNIOR Philharmonic Orchestra, now in the third season since its resurrection, was established, according to the programme

MUSIC REVIEWS

Michail Weintraub - flute, Ziv Ben-bassoon and Hanan Friedman (trumpet) must all be praised for their serious attitude and convincing performance. But moreover, the concert had a big surprise in store which simply stunned.

Michail Seines is a music teacher at the Tel Aviv Ramat Hen Elementary School. What he proved was that even an ordinary class, if taught by a devoted, imaginative music teacher can achieve what one thinks should be impossible. Her 38(1) fifth-grade pupils sang Cesar Franck's *Panis Angelicus* as if they were a highly qualified chorus.

The unison melody, sung to the notes, "mainly as a training-ground for young musicians." With the best of intentions, one has to say that this is exactly how it sounds.

These earnest young musicians made their best impression with the Schubert, bringing off a well-drilled and exceedingly well-balanced reading, with none of the overblown extravagance of the Lavry or the accompanimental timidity of the Mendelssohn. In short, a full-bodied, sensitive interpretation; SHIRA RAVIV seemed to have the jitters, suffering from intonation

accompaniment of the orchestra, was not only meticulously accurate in intonation but also demonstrated a moving expressiveness.

This slow prayer-like piece was followed by Luciano's Berio's crazy Sequenza for voice. That these 38 children were able to execute precisely all of Berio's unusual vocal effects seemed incredible.

Michail Seines has embarked on a most ambitious enterprise and the news of her surprising success should reach the ears of all those who constantly threaten cuts in elementary school's music lessons because of budgetary restrictions.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

problems in the first movement and a tendency to rush the third. Hers is a smallish, sweet tone and an abundance of breakneck dexterity, to which one expects she will in time add the depth required of the music she plays.

Dudi Fisher is a fine young baritone whose *metier* clearly lies in directions other than the symphony platform and who, even for the semi-pop style of the Seltzer piece, requires some serious attention to the upper third of his range.

DANIEL ZIFF

The Complete Demjanjuk File

Every word written about Demjanjuk in The Jerusalem Post is now available from The Jerusalem Post Archives. The Demjanjuk Archive Kit gives you the whole story from 1979 to the present - ideal for journalists, researchers, educators and the public.

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Pick up your copies at The Jerusalem Post Archives, The Jerusalem Post Building, Yirmiyahu St., Romema Industrial Zone, Jerusalem. Tel. 02-551616 ext. 225/226. Open Sunday-Thursday 10-4.



Seeking a cure for fee fixation

Some relators take their commission and abandon their customers, but legislation is on the way to help clean up the industry

By KEN SCHACHTER
For the Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV — The real estate agent's registration fee was NIS 30, not a tremendous sum, considering that he promised to deduct it from his fee once he found the new immigrant an apartment.

But in retrospect, judging from the service rendered, NIS 30 seems a fortune.

"He gave us three telephone numbers to call for apartments and two of them were constantly engaged," the woman, who hired him, said. "The one we went to see was in a dilapidated building with dog feces on the stairs. After that, he didn't have anything for us."

The British immigrant, let's call her Judy, said the real estate agent was not only unresponsive to her repeated requests for flats to see, but downright evasive.

"Every time I phoned him, he said someone is bringing me a key to a beautiful apartment," Judy recalled. "This went on for three weeks. I phoned him every day, but he kept saying: 'Tomorrow I'll have a key. Tomorrow. Tomorrow. Tomorrow.' Then he seemed to get fed up with me calling every day, so as soon as he heard my voice, he put the phone down. I phoned him one day and he said it wasn't him. But he has a distinctive voice, and I know it was him."

Is this an isolated incident? Judy has since found that an acquaintance had virtually the same experience with the same agent. But more important, even within the real estate business, there is widespread recognition that the public is losing patience with unscrupulous agents.

Adrian Blumenthal, managing director of Inter Israel Real Estate Agency Ltd., says some agents are fixated on the commission or fee

they can make in the short term and forget that a good reputation can yield long-term rewards.

"Take, for example, the (Tel Aviv) Central Bus Station," Blumenthal said. "We were asked to sell the Central Bus Station in 1973. A lot of foreigners were buying stores in the Central Bus Station. We didn't think it would get off the ground and advised against it."

As it turned out 14 years later, the Central Bus Station remains an unfinished concrete hulk and the shop owners at the station have yet to earn a shekel.

"A lot of people just want to make a deal," Blumenthal said. "They don't care what they're selling, so long as they get a commission."

Still, Blumenthal, whose company has sold embassy premises to the governments of Finland, Italy, Sweden, Australia, Spain and the Netherlands remains hopeful that regulation can solve the industry's problems.

"We're fighting to have a law passed by the Knesset whereby real estate agents would be licensed," he said. "Now anyone can sell real estate."

It was that free-for-all atmosphere that prompted advocate Hanoch Rothchild and Prof. Uriel Reichman, dean of the Tel Aviv University faculty of law, to draft a regulatory law and submit it to the Justice Ministry several months ago.

"It's intended to improve standards of decency and honesty in the industry," said Reichman. "There's the need for some regulation, because, in many cases we learned that unqualified people are acting as brokers and there are many cases of questionable practices."

The proposed law, based on California regulatory legislation, would register real estate agencies, set standards of education, formulate disciplinary proceedings, provide for a channel for public complaints.

The plan also would establish a council — partly elected by industry and partly appointed by the Justice Ministry — to further spell out standards.

For now, the regulatory proposal is in the hands of Justice Minister Avraham Shariar.

And what became of Judy? She decided to move in with another friend who already had an apartment and was looking for a roommate. And the real estate agent, of course still has Judy's NIS 30.



Emek Refaim Street

NEIGHBOURHOODS / David Rosenberg

The German Colony: Urban renewal

Solid stone houses with double-arched windows and red-tiled roofs. Walled-in gardens. Quiet streets dotted with closet-sized grocery shops. Broad cypress trees and Jerusalem pines reaching out over narrow roadways. The German Colony is everyone's idea of what a neighbourhood in the New City of Jerusalem should look like. But, until about a decade ago, most of its residents lived there because they couldn't afford to get out.

Those quaint old German and Arab homes — the neighbourhood's most salient feature — were cold and damp a good part of the year. And, divided as they were into tiny apartments, most did not provide enough living space for the Iraqi and Moroccan families that had been living there since 1948.

But most of that has changed now: like other older neighbourhoods in the centre of town, the German Colony has become populated with young middle-class and wealthy families. They've been drawn by the area's quiet and charm, good public transportation and excellent — at least by Jerusalem standards — shopping. Not coincidentally, real estate values have skyrocketed.

HISTORY: The German Colony owes its origins and its popular name (it is officially designated Emek Refaim) to the Templers, a German Protestant sect that established communities here and elsewhere in Palestine in the mid-19th century. Jerusalem's German Colony was first settled in 1873 and developed along what is today Emek Refaim Street, mimicking the design of a southern German agricultural village.

The Templers had settled Palestine in anticipation of the Day of Judgement. Instead, they got the

Jews, the British and World War II. The British, rightly suspicious of the Germans' Nazi sympathies, interned and then expelled them during the war. The empty homes were confiscated by the State of Israel in 1948 and rented out to Oriental immigrants.

Over the years, Amidar, the government housing corporation allowed the residents to buy their flats. Many of them made a handsome profit when the gentrification process began. A few, who didn't have the money to buy, sold their flats first and then purchased them from Amidar with the proceeds.

ENVIRONMENT: In the southern part of Jerusalem, the German Colony is bounded on the east by the railroad tracks and Bethlehem Road, on the north by Graetz and Hagedud Ha'ivri Streets and on the south by Rabel Immeinu Street. Cutting right through the centre of the otherwise quiet area is heavily trafficked Emek Refaim Street. There are no sizeable public parks, but there are several large open areas and the grounds of the Museum of Natural History on Hildesheimer Street.

The area is well served by buses. Nos. 4, 4A, 14 and 18 all run to the centre of town and the latter two continue to the Central Bus Station. A bus leaves for Tel Aviv every morning at 6:45 from Emek Refaim, and the train station is close by.

Like any neighbourhood in transition, the German Colony contains an eclectic mixture of people. There are still many Oriental Jews in the neighbourhood. Those moving in now, however, tend to be young families, whose breadwinners are in the professions or business, many commuting to Tel Aviv, according to Ambassador Realty's Moshe Pol-

lack. Among them are a large number of Western immigrants and many modern Orthodox.

FACILITIES: The shopping on Emek Refaim is widely regarded as one of the neighbourhood's drawing points. The street is lined with several grocery stores, at least two excellent bakeries, several good but pricey vegetable stands and a good selection of eating places, though nothing elegant, and gift shops. An office and shopping complex is being built adjacent to the local swimming pool and is scheduled to be completed next year. The Talpiot shopping area is a short drive away.

Although the German Colony attracts young families, the neighbourhood's schools themselves are not a major attraction. "I haven't heard of anybody moving there because of the schools," says Pollack. The area, not especially religious by Jerusalem standards, contains a great many synagogues, representing the gamut of traditions.

HOUSING: The offerings range from a few *shikunim*, to better quality flats, Arab and German villas that have been sub-divided into flats and a few one-family homes. Demand is strong for all categories and in all price ranges, real estate agents say.

TAC's Tibika says a two-room flat in a *shikun* on an undesirable street can be had for as little as \$40,000. Next up are the swankier *shikunim* on Klein Street, where a three-room flat goes for about \$60,000-\$70,000. The same flat in a regular building would command a premium of another \$10,000-\$30,000, while two to three rooms in an Arab house go for \$60,000-\$150,000. Four or five rooms in one of the newer villa developments generally go for \$200,000-\$250,000.

The more upmarket homes know virtually no limit on prices, says Pollack. His agency has one home listed for \$900,000 and sold another one six months ago for \$450,000.

Homes on Klein and Emek Refaim Streets are cheaper, because of the *shikunim* and the heavy traffic, respectively. The most desirable streets, says Tibika, are Hildesheimer, Dor V'dorshav and Graetz on the northern end of the neighbourhood. On the eastern side, virtually all the blocks north of Masaryk are popular, especially the sections named after World War I-era leaders: Smuts, Lloyd George and Clemenceau.

DEVELOPMENTS / Miriam Shenkar

General Bank to keep TA headquarters

Israel General Bank has decided to abandon plans to sell its luxurious headquarters, Beit Rothschild, The Jerusalem Post has learned.

The \$12 million building was finished in 1984 and has been a drain on the company's finances since. The bank put the building up for sale, but was unable to attract a bid close to its asking price of \$14m.

One group of investors offered \$11m. for the 14-storey tower at 38 Rothschild Blvd., but negotiators never were able to close the price gap and the offer was rejected. It remains unclear how executives of the bank, with about 300 employees, will deal with the financial burden imposed by the building.

CONSTRUCTION OF A 100-DUNAM industrial park in the de-

getting substantial reductions on their municipal taxes (amona).

Uri Brand, who designed the innovative Tefen industrial park in the Galilee for industrialist Stet Wertheimer, is the architect, and Mivneh Ta'asia, the government building company, is the contractor. The project is slated for completion in December 1988.

TWO LUXURY-FLAT projects, one under construction and another being planned, combined with improvements on the mall running down its centre, are likely to enhance Tel Aviv's Sderot Rothschild as a residential area.

The Lev Rothschild project, now being developed by Y. Kirschner and S. Gilman, features a marble-covered exterior, closed-circuit television, an intercom system and two elevators to serve 16 apartments on four floors. A five-room apartment of 135 square metres will be priced at \$150,000, not counting value-added tax. Split-level penthouses will go for \$250,000, without VAT.

In addition, a second apartment tower is planned for the Habimah theatre parking lot.

"BABY COTTAGES" — in other



"Baby cottages"

velopment town of Beit Shemesh is scheduled to get underway in May. The park will contain 25 to 30 buildings of 100 to 1,000 square metres, designed mainly for high technology industries.

In the centre of the development will be a 2,500-square-metre service centre that will supply office space, banking facilities, postal services and restaurants for tenants. A central computer facility will also be available for tenants.

Rents will range between \$3-4 a square metre a month, with tenants

words, no-frills homes — are being marketed by Asdar Construction Co. in what it hails as a new concept in the building industry here.

The 40-square-metre cottages include a living room, small bedroom, kitchen and dining alcove and bathroom. The second floor is left open for later development, and the design allows for expanding the cottage to 100 square metres.

The price: \$32,000. The first of the 72 baby cottages will be built in Givat Shimon.

המנהל הכללי

Ministry of Communications
Operations Division

Notice to the Public

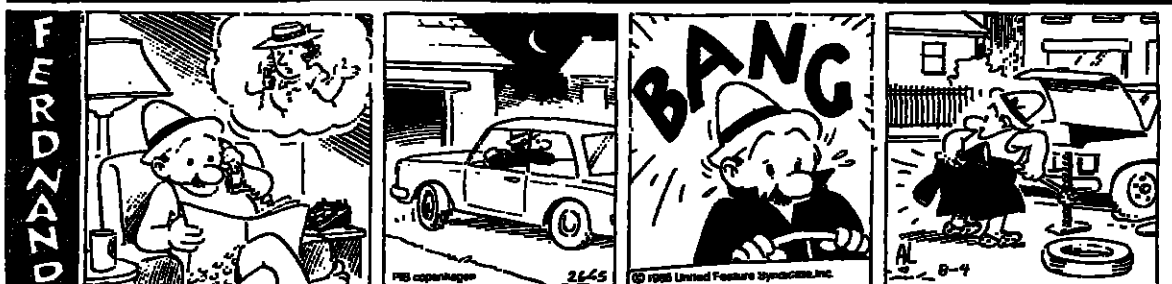
On Sunday and Monday, March 15 & 16, main and branch post offices throughout the country will be open, as follows:

SUNDAY, MARCH 15 All main and branch post offices, except those in Jerusalem, will be open continuously until 1.00 p.m.

MONDAY, MARCH 16 Main and branch post offices in Jerusalem will be open to the public until 1.00 p.m.

All other post offices throughout the country will be open as usual. VAT payments may be made at post offices between the first and thirteenth of the month, with cheques post-dated the fifteenth.

The Customs and VAT Division will, THIS MONTH ONLY, allow VAT payments to be made, also on the sixteenth of the month.



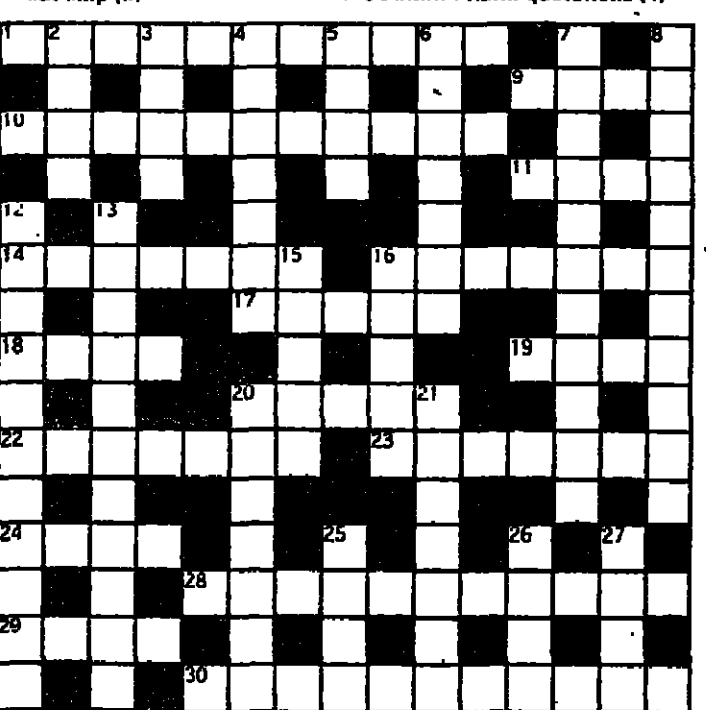
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Theft which accounts for a rise in the retail trade? (4-7)
- 9 Flash production was once associated with his country (4)
- 10 When switched on slight fluctuation follows surge of current (5-6)
- 11 Being excessively dainty in between (4)
- 14 (Reparate) priest opposed to Catholic head (7)
- 16 Aware of mild fun becoming disorderly (7)
- 17 Tug to London's prison for traitors (5)
- 18 Sell torn up lengths of fabric (4)
- 19 Taste for early Chinese pottery (4)
- 20 Referee needs it, so does worn out ship (5)

DOWN

- 2 Grip for carrying items aboard (4)
- 3 Kitty loops the loop (4)
- 4 Central part of bill I cite is not within the law (7)
- 5 Follows Latin quotations (4)



DOWN

- 6 Dark aspect of injustice (3-4)
- 7 A vote means everyone laying his cards on the table (4,2,5)
- 8 The sort of race in which pairs are bound to participate (5-6)
- 12 It is put on as a result of atmospheric pollution (8,3)
- 13 Draw on whatever you can draw on if 7 should prove inconclusive (6-5)
- 15 Amount of insurance sought by fugitive (5)
- 16 Describe a new mitre (5)
- 20 Old army batterer needed a bit to breach it (7)
- 21 Where Libya might stumble over crude oil (7)
- 25 Jack Spratt's inclination (4)
- 26 Transvestite habit is to trail laboriously behind (4)
- 27 By means of uranium South American state is established (4)

Yesterday's Solution

STUDIOUS OSTEND
T P C N I N I
UNSTEADY PRATES
P R C E A P P
IDOLATRY VIRAGE
S T P I U S
CHINGHINA
A G S E N T S I
SHACKLETON
S R I T V O C S
AIDING LANCELOT
S E C I T E R
SINBAD VICARAGE
I T V O V E
NEATER INTEREST

ACROSS: 1 Night, 4 Rates, 10 Notable, 11 Label, 12 Merit, 13 Observe, 15 Army, 17 Spite, 19 Razor, 22 Aged, 25 Eyesore, 27 Alarm, 29 Guide, 30 Scarlet, 31 Level, 32 State. **DOWN:** 2 Tater, 3 Habitat, 5 Atlas, 6 Embargo, 7 Enemy, 8 Besom, 9 Alien, 14 Byre, 16 Rear, 18 Precise, 20 Adamant, 21 Ledge, 23 Cease, 24 Amity, 26 Obese, 28 Allot.

QUICK CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Zeal
- 8 Common gastropods
- 10 Cheese dish
- 11 Commerce
- 12 Sudden burst of wind
- 13 Infect
- 17 Surly in speech
- 18 Court document
- 22 Flirt
- 23 Sleep
- 24 A charm
- 25 Sheep-dog

DOWN

- 1 Intensive bombardment
- 2 Speak to
- 3 Elephant
- 4 Immediate
- 5 Lancashire town
- 6 Small island
- 9 Unwavering
- 10 Coarse fabric
- 15 Trickle from mouth
- 16 Flots-d'oeuvre
- 19 Written composition
- 20 Petulant resentment
- 21 Plump

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Chait, Romat, 523191; Balaam, Saleh Edlin, 272315; Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810106; Dar Aladwa, Herod's Gate, 262058.
Tel Aviv: Brixt, 28 King George, 283781; Kupat Holim Chait, 7 Amsterdam, 225142. Be'er-sheva: Kfar Sarav, Kupat Holim Meuhedet, Yehoshua Ben-Gamli, Hod Hasharon.
Netanya: Netanya, 11 Herzl, 22842. Krayot: Krayot: Kupat Holim, Sinitat Mod-Ha'ar, Krayot, 715132.
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MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

How do you do?

In normal countries, a vital component of stock exchange life is corporate analysis. This may be brilliant or misleading, useful or useless, but it is always going on.

Brokers employ analysts whose job is to study and draft reports on individual companies and whole sectors. Companies, for their part, regard it as a normal procedure for senior executives to meet with analysts and discuss strategy and trends in their firm. The analysts then go away and crunch the numbers, assess management strengths and weaknesses, mix in some general economic developments and come up with a bottom line which contains one of three possible recommendations: Buy, sell or hold.

In Israel none of this exists — and we include the half-baked attempts of some would-be analysts in this "none." The little that is done in the way of analysis is not geared to ending with a recommendation, and hence is basically academic.

The fault, however, is not partially that of the brokers and banks, whether they make the attempt at corporate analysis or not. The fact that there is little analysis and few analysts can be traced directly to the unwillingness of most company managements to speak to outsiders.

The press knows full well that getting information out of the average Israeli executive is worse than getting blood out of a stone. Time was when the excuse of inflation was available, so that managers could complain, with a large measure of truth, that they didn't know what was going on and couldn't really tell you. That situation also led to the seemingly endless series of scandals and corporate collapses that have paraded across the business pages over the last four years.

But today, the inflation argument doesn't wash, and yet the general willingness to open up has not changed. It is rooted, in all probability, in a fundamentally flawed attitude to the role and responsibilities of the management of companies whose shares are available to the general public through trading on the exchange. It affects big and small companies alike. It is, in fact, none other than our old friend, accountability.

The main for secrecy can be seen as both a cause and effect of corporate problems, and Bank Leumi is, of course, the classic example. However, even a company with a reputation for excellent management, such as Clal Ltd., is totally inaccessible to outsiders.

The very epitome of secrecy, to the point of paranoia, used to be Bank Hapoalim. The attitude of the late Ya'acov Levinson in this respect is well known. But even after he left the bank, and though the period of the great struggle between him and Giora Gazit, and after, the bank presented a stone wall to any suggestion that it offer information.

It may therefore seem surprising at first that it is precisely Bank Hapoalim that has become a pathfinder in the field of what must be called public relations, but in the positive sense of that term. In the absence of analysis, the bank has undertaken a programme of regular meetings with the financial press, in which it gives background reports on its policies and their implementation. On reflection, it makes sense that the most closed up conglomerate of all, which went through the first, and perhaps worst trauma, realized that being nice to the outside world might be a good thing to do after all.

It goes without saying that the participants in these meetings, who are drawn from the top echelon of the bank's management, don't reveal strategic secrets, much less detailed information about customers. In fact, they are still loath to give any numbers or percentages on actual developments — such as how much money their consumer loan programme actually involves — after all the hoopla surrounding its marketing. But maybe that will come in time, when they realize that opening up to the public — who are their depositors, shareholders and ultimately maybe their owners — is not the same as doing a corporate striptease.

The people who conceived and are implementing this programme, especially the bank's chief executive officer, Amram Sivan, and the spokesman, Amnon Herzog, are to be congratulated on this initiative. One can only hope that some of their more timid counterparts, in other banks and other sectors, will learn something from their example. If more companies adopt a more open attitude, we may even be on the way to real corporate analysis in this country.

1st Intl. profit down 46%

By PINHAS LANDAU
Post Finance Reporter

The First International Bank yesterday announced a 46 per cent slump in net profit for 1986 to NIS 17.5 million. Gross profit fell 22 per cent to NIS 65m. with management blaming narrower profit margins and the erosion in commission revenues.

The greater fall in net profits was attributed to extra tax payments. The bank's managing-director, Shalom Singer, presented the results for the first time since taking over from Zaid Bino last year at a press conference at Beit Sokolov. Singer noted that, given the problematic background faced by commercial banks last year, First International's figures were relatively good.

He stressed the rate of return on capital, of 26 per cent in gross terms and 7 per cent net, and the strong equity/assets ratio of over 6 per cent.

First International is the fifth largest banking group in Israel and has been consistently the most profitable. The sharp fall in its 1986 profits, compared with the previous year, is widely regarded as portending a general pattern that will be repeated by other banks' results which are due in the coming weeks.

In inflation-adjusted figures, the bank reported pre-tax profits of NIS

65.1m. in 1986, down from NIS 83m. in 1985. Tax on income took 67 per cent of gross profit last year, or NIS 43.4m. up from 60 per cent, or NIS 50.6m. in 1985.

In addition, however, First International added NIS 3.9m. to its tax bill in order to take into account the proposed lower tax rates that are scheduled to go into effect this year. Because the bank has a large sum of tax advances at the Treasury from previous years, which is only returned over time as set-offs against current profits, the lower tax rates from 1987 will extend this set-off process. That required a one-time adjustment in the bank's tax accounting figures — in effect a write-off.

However, First International executives yesterday noted that in the current year, the lower tax rate of 52 per cent instead of 66 per cent (if the proposals are passed by the Knesset) would work in the bank's favour.

Furthermore, they drew attention to the growth in key balance-sheet elements, especially loans to the public, which soared by 31 per cent last year to over NIS 1.9 billion, as the basis for stronger profit growth. Deposits from the public, too, gained 9 per cent to NIS 2.6b., while the balance sheet total rose 3.2 per

cent to NIS 4.17. On December 31, 1986, from the year-earlier total of NIS 4.04b. (All figures are inflation-adjusted).

In the breakdown of income and expenses, which is given in nominal terms and as a note to the accounts, two dominant features were the 43 per cent growth in the bank's wage bill 1986 from 1985, and the very small figure for bad debts, down to NIS 3.8m. in 1986 from NIS 16.7m. in 1985. In real terms this decline is even greater, but bank sources emphasized that the debt write-offs were based on very conservative assessments of the debt portfolio and thus attested to its underlying strength.

First International distributed NIS 11m. in cash dividends to its shareholders in the course of last year. This, and accounting adjustments stemming from currency movements and affecting the bank's foreign subsidiaries, took up most of the NIS 17.5m. net profit, leaving only NIS 5.2m. to add to the bank's equity base, an increase of 2.1 per cent, or less than the balance-sheet growth.

Nevertheless, total shareholder's equity remains above 6 per cent of total assets, which is the level considered desirable by regulators in the U.S. and other countries.

IMF report backs Bruno on economy

Post Finance Reporter

The interim report of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) delegation, who concluded their annual visit to Israel yesterday, is a mixture of praise for past achievements and warnings of future dangers.

In particular, the report holds up Argentina and Brazil as examples of the perils awaiting countries whose stabilization programmes go off the rails.

The "concluding remarks" were left with the Bank of Israel Governor Michael Bruno.

The central bank had particular reason to give the IMF report the widest circulation possible, since it represents an almost point-by-point vindication of the policies and attitudes adopted by the bank under Bruno's guidance. Paragraph after paragraph contain ringing affirmations of the Bank of Israel's line on monetary policy, the budget, tax reform, wages and almost every other macro-economic variable.

"Relaxation of monetary policy during 1986 was too rapid...the increase in total liquidity was too large (and)...the tightening of credit policy at the end of 1986 and the beginning of 1987 was thus very much needed," the report says. Last January's devaluation, was a "corrective move."

However, last year's budgetary situation, with which the IMF was much pleased, would have been better if it had seen a larger decline in public consumption.

As regards policy prescriptions, the IMF economists see eye-to-eye with Bruno on almost every issue: "Though wage developments and the reacceleration of inflation are worrisome," they wrote, the economists sound a note of reassurance in that "there is still time to put the stabilization programme back on track."

DEM JANJUK ON TRIAL

(Continued from Page 2)

After the war Rajman married and moved to Montevideo, where he became a successful industrialist. Of his family, only one brother survived, having made his way to Russia. The brothers had some difficulty finding each other, since after his escape from Treblinka Rajman used false papers, under the name of Romanovsky.

Rajman's testimony included an expression of gratitude to Uruguay, "which allowed me to build a new existence."

Under prosecutor Blatman's questioning, the witness told how in 1980, U.S. Justice Department officials in New York had shown him photos of persons suspected of having been camp guards. Rajman identified a photo of John Demjanjuk as the one he had said in New York was Ivan the Terrible.

At this point defence attorney Mark O'Connor objected — as he had done during similar testimony given by previous witnesses — and questioned the way the photo-parade had been conducted in New York and its admissibility at the present trial.

Court president Dov Levin reacted with a rare show of anger. "We are extra careful. But you don't want to understand. And don't blame things on the translator, either, as you often do. Please listen carefully. When the U.S. officials come here to testify on the matter, we will ask him about his procedure and then either accept the photo in evidence or reject it."

"I won't listen to any more argument on this," Levin added.

"Thank you for understanding my failings," O'Connor said and sat down.

Blatman then had the witness describe how he had identified another photo of John Demjanjuk during the latter's denaturalization hearing in a Cleveland court.

O'Connor's Israeli assistant, Yoram Sheftel, tried to make another objection, describing the New York and Cleveland identification procedures as "unduly suggestive." But Levin rejected this motion too. The final decision in this matter would be made when the U.S. and Israeli officials involved in the investigations will be called to testify, Levin said.

In the afternoon, Cleveland attorney John Gill, who recently received temporary accreditation to the Israel bar, made his debut as an active member of the defence team when he cross-examined Rajman. He asked short and concise questions, in contrast to the often long and convoluted questions asked by his two colleagues. The judges have repeatedly admonished the attorneys in this respect.

Gill questioned Rajman on his use of the name Romanovsky; on his ability to recognize Ukrainian when he heard it; on the colour of the Russian uniforms and those worn by the SS and the Ukrainian guards; and on other details of camp life.

Grilling the witness about his ability to understand commands in German, he elicited the response that "the language at the camp was such

that even a deaf person could not fail to understand it."

When Gill belaboured a point, Levin told him: "The witness has explained all this several times." Another time the judge told him: "Don't argue with me; instead of gaining time [by your line of questioning], we're losing it."

Observers found it difficult to determine what Gill was driving at, although in a general way he was doubtless trying to undermine the credibility of the witness.

At one point he gave Rajman an opportunity to enlarge on why the

Jews of Warsaw had allowed themselves to be taken to Treblinka with such apparent ease.

"We were fooled about Treblinka. At first there were more volunteers to go to the camp than there were places. We were promised that we would be taken from the starving ghetto to work in the east."

We thought that in war-time the Germans needed manpower and would not dispense with the labour-pool the Jews constituted. We did not believe in the imminence of our own destruction — that's how naive we were."

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	121.18 +0.18%
Non-Bank Index	142.12 +0.04%
Arrangement	107.81 +0.05%
Insurance	120.16 +0.15%
Commerce, Services	138.20 +0.18%
Real Estate	134.56 +0.08%
Industrials	143.81 +0.07%
Textiles	137.77 +0.52%
Metals	138.09 +0.15%
Electronics	153.23 +0.26%
Chemicals	141.71 +0.14%
Industrial Invest.	156.74 +0.88%
Investment Cos.	158.84 +0.89%
General Bond Index	109.87 +0.13%
Index-linked Bonds	109.97 +0.15%
General A	125.12 +0.18%
Partially-linked	108.53 +0.08%
Dollar-linked Bonds	108.38 +0.02%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	107.82 +0.06%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	109.12 +0.15%
Long-term 5+ yrs	111.40 +0.28%

Turnovers:

Shares — total	NIS 14,558,600
Arrangement	NIS 3,586,900
Non-bank	NIS 15,890,700
Bonds — total	NIS 8,091,900
Index-linked	NIS 6,491,300
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,800,100
Treasury Bills	NIS 55,766,700
Share Movements:	
Advances	147 (212)
of which 5%+	18 (43)
Declines	3 (2)
of which 5%+	1 (5)
Unchanged	123 (124)
Trading Halt	20 (25)

Bond Market Trends:

3% fully-linked Falls to 1%

40% fully-linked Stable

80% linked Stable

Double-linked: Mixed to 2%

Dollar-linked: Generally rises

Admon: Slightly rises

Rimon: Generally falls to 2%

Alliance: Mixed to 1%

For. Curr. denominated

Treasury Bills (annual yield)

28.25-31.50

Arrangement yields:

IDB Ltd. 17.28%

Union T. 16.78%

Discount A. 17.08%

Mizrahi r. 17.21%

Hapoalim r. 18.88%

General A. 16.77%

Leumi stock 17.07%

Fin. Trade 1 16.57%

SELECTED PRICE QUOTATIONS

Name	Price	Volume	%
			000NIS change

Commercial Banks

Leumi	1890	4430	+2.6
General non-arr.	25500	162	+1.2
First Intl	not trading		
FBI	not trading		

Commercial Banks (part of "arrangement")

(part of "arrangement")			
IDBr	90350	510	+0.7
Union 0.1	67700	200	+1.9
Discount	115650	256	+0.6
Mizrahi	37220	1115	-
Hapoalim r	81710	1351	+1.4
General A	158000	139	+1.9
Leumi 0.1	39120	2008	+1.1
Fin. Trade	52250	3	+2.0

Mortgage Banks

Leumi Mort. r	9350	210	+1.8
Dev. Mort.	3780	11	+0.0
Mizrahi r	15640	—	—0.9
Marav r	23700	188	—
Marav r	7900	73	-1.3

Financial Institutions

Agria C	301158	29	+10.0
Ind. Dev. D	69514	—	+0.3
Clal Lending 0.1	not trading		

Insurance

Arant 0.1 r	1800	512	—
Haashev	43171	—	-2.4
Phoenix 0.1	715	28558	+0.7
Hamishmer	8700	25	+1.5
Manorah 1	2798	270	—
Sahar r	8180	546	-5.4
Zion Hold. 1	13285	—	—

Trade & Services

Meir Ezra	1295	2619	+0.4
Super 2	11050	1168	—
Dolex r	5545	4744	-1.0
Lighterage	23000	20	—
Cold Storage	1245	2273	—
Dan Hotels	1780	385	—
Yarden Hotel	2835	118	—
Hilon 1	not trading		
Team 1	1070	8324	+7.8

Real Estate, Building and Agriculture

Asorim	1194	20857	-2.1
Elion	517	28027	+3.2
Africa Int. 0.1	50800	242	-0.6
Dankner	7050	941	-4.7
Prop. & Bldg.	3470	1541	-2.8
Bayasid 0.1	4540	927	—
ILDC r	84100	143	—
Rasoco r	6190	300	—
Mezadim	7650	246	—
Hadarim	1860	2238	-2.0

Industrials

Dubek b	6520	1664	+1.4
Pri-Ze 1	not trading		
Sunfrost	15700	202	-1.3
Elite	23610	483	+2.6
Adgar	16700	12565	+3.4
Argaman r	4700	385	—
Delta G 1	4750	188	—
Maquette 1	440	13464	+6.5
Polgat	4350	912	—
Schoellernia	1700	323	-3.1
Rogovin	2900	316	—
Urdan 0.1 r	8757	444	—
Zion Can Co	4400	10060	—
Zion Can Co	2552	611	+0.0
Peckar Steel	22155	11	—

Elbit

Elbit	614000	25	-0.5
Airt	513900	22	-0.0
Clal Electronics	31500	148	—
Spectronic 1	2655	4680	—
T.A.T. 1	3870	831	+1.1
T.A.T. 1	1070	1835	—
Ackerstein 1	1140	3324	—
Agan 5	21270	545	+0.6
Alliance	2630	1216	—
Dexter	3400	338	+3.0
Fertilisers	5247	66	-0.1
Haifa Chem.	907	15279	-4.3
Dead Sea r	12000	965	-1.7
Petrochem	3800	3738	-0.9
Neca Chem.	8000	331	—
Frutaron	22470	344	+3.7
Hadera Paper	440000	87	—
Central Trade	12200	872	-0.8
Koor p	13100000	1	—
Clal Inds.	2610	30167	-6.8

Investment Companies

IDB Dev. r	8870	568	—
Elion	5390	2434	—
Afrk 1	315	5059	+1.6
Gehalet	1949	1888	+4.8
Israel Corp. 1	19000	609	—
Wolfson 1	147500	1.6	—
Hapoalim Inv.	10700	335	+0.6
Discount Invest.	5760	478	—
Mizrahi Invest.	32000	42	-0.2
Clal 10	1510	6716	-5.6
Landes 0.1	2760	431	-7.1
Pama 0.1	12681	280	+1.1

Oil Exploration

Pac Oil Expl.	29005	120	+2.7
J.O.E.L.	5757	2879	+4.7

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